

**THE WAR: Next Stop, Baghdad? | SOFTWOOD: Feeling B.C.'s pain**

# Maclean's

Canada's

Weekly Newsmagazine

December 3, 2001 \$4.50

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## INSIDE THE SEX TRADE

Trafficking in foreign prostitutes is one of the fastest-growing illicit activities in the world. Welcome to a hidden Canada—and lives of quiet desperation.

BY SUSAN McCLELLAND

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Massage parlour, Toronto, Nov. 14

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Keywords: *multicriteria; portfolio; fuzzy; fuzzy portfolio; fuzzy portfolio optimization*



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## INSIDE THE SEX TRADE

Truckers bring thousands of foreign women to Canada each year to work as prostitutes and strippers. Some of the victims are lured by the promise of a better life. Most often that's not, though, they are duped—into a life of degradation and abuse.

**26 Is Saddam next?** For the Bush administration, the Iraqi dictator is a tantalizing target. But as Arthur Kent reports, there's just one problem: Washington's allies aren't that eager.

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## From the Editor

### Reporting from the battlefield

Some of the best advice I've heard on moving abroad came from a Canadian who spent many years in England, and then came home. Within a few years of moving, he said, you invariably come to a point where you feel you have to decide between becoming a permanent expat, or knowing that you want to return home. Your choice, he added, colours the way you look at everything—starting with your perception of yourself.

I thought of that observation in the context of all the reports we're now seeing from correspondents in Afghanistan. Some journalists are permanently based in the region, while others are temporary assignees from North America, or foreign bureaus elsewhere. In such situations, there are two different sets of traps and advantages that inexperienced and veteran reporters face. Besides, new to a region, lack of ties, naivete and a sense of history. But they bring energy, a willingness to ignore conventional wisdom and fresh eyes. The savvy of veteran correspondents is irreplaceable—but invaluable if they fall into the trap of thinking they know it all, or have seen it all before.

Canadian journalists have a long and justified reputation for excellence in foreign reporting—because of my excellent work in our various media outlets, as well as the number of Canadians working abroad for American media. ABC's Peter Jennings, who spent 20 years abroad, says Americans are used to being the principal players in world-affairs, while Canadians are observers—and thus more detached. Canadians are also more willing to leave North America. In recent years, foreign assignments have been considered a dead end for career advancement in the American media, though that is changing post-Sept. 11. Because of our historical history, a disproportionate number of Canadian jour-

nalists speak at least one other language—and often more. Our multicultural mosaic is an asset: Levan Sevastyan of *The Gazette*, who recently survived an attack on an Afghan roadside that killed three journalists, is surely the only Soviet army veteran now working as a reporter in Canada. Born in Armenia, he speaks Armenian, Russian, English and French, and has degrees from both Yerevan and McGill universities.

There's an unspoken understanding that editors only ask reporters to go into danger zones if they're sure the answer will be in the affirmative. A big change in journalism over the last decade has been the number of women who routinely report from the front lines. Some, like the CBC's Anna Maria Tremarco, could more easily list places they haven't reported from than everywhere they've been. Some of the best recent reporting from Pakistan and Afghanistan has been by two Toronto-based reporters, Marina Jurens of the *National Post* and Stephanie Nolen of *The Globe and Mail*. I note that because recently, *The Wall Street Journal* ran an astonishingly patronizing column that basically ranked women reporters—including Canadian Lynne Doucet of the BBC and Ashleigh Banfield of MSNBC—by the attention they pay to their appearance. And strongly, Radio-Canada received complaints from women because to report a woman, appeared in the robes traditional to Pakistan as so do to agency locals. Meanwhile, senior reporters have died in Afghanistan in recent weeks, and they've included both genders. Battlefield are equal-opportunity killing grounds.

Abby Usher

## Maclean's

Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

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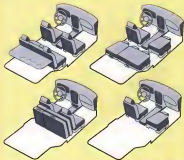
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## University issues

Much in the academic world often question the scientific validity and the methodology used in determining your annual university rankings ("Universities 2001," Cover, Nov. 19). However, I think the special issue is a very valuable source of information for numerous young students in making, perhaps, the most critical decision regarding their university education. For parents, the information must be very helpful in ensuring that their sons and daughters make a choice based on information rather than on peer pressure. As an academic, I find the special issue useful because I come to know the characteristics others are looking for in us. The universities that have consistently done better over the years must be doing certain things better than us. This information can help me in deciding the activities that I should concentrate on in order for my university to be perceived better by others. I paid \$5.70 (after tax) for the special 2001 edition of *Maclean's*, but the information is contained in printless.

**S.K. Gopal, Professor, Decision Sciences & MIS, Concordia University Montreal**

**Tacked among your tacking ranking measurements of universities is "the percentage**

of first-year classes taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (three per cent), a measure of how much scores new students have to top faculty" ("How we rank Canadian universities"). The implication is that non-tenured or part-time or contract faculty are not top teachers, which is erroneous. Tenure-track appointments carry with them a commitment to research that often overshadows a commitment to excellent teaching. A university can afford only so many tenured positions. Roughly 25 per cent to 50 per cent of all undergraduate teaching at Canadian universities is carried out by part-time faculty. Many of these have PhDs and years of teaching experience. *Maclean's* is wise in noting that some of the top teachers must remain a university priority, not just in first year but in all classes. But that they are to be found only among the tenured is poppycock.

**Bill Plumbtree, North Bay, Ont.**

A year and a half ago, like the 18-year-old subject of one article, I graduated with a phenomenal 97-per-cent-plus average, athletic and academic decorations to boot, and had accepted a \$26,000 Chancellor's Scholarship from Queen's University. September couldn't come fast enough. I was on my way to great things. I had medical school to prepare for, most awards to win, grades to make. A year and a half has taught me some very important lessons. My acceptance and praise from Queen's put me in high esteem with my parents, my relatives and my small town. My year, however, was completely miserable. Queen's is a terrific university—phenomenal people, great programs, cutting-edge sports—but is highly ranked, highly esteemed, well-respected graduate was the dagger that shot me into blazes. I was forced to decide between my own happiness and not disappointing my parents and my peers. I made the choice that today draws sympathetic looks, gossip and ridicule. Rejecting these miserable

## A personal choice

Although I understand the desire to rank things, I think there are certain intangibles about a higher education that cannot be rated ("Universities 2001," Cover, Nov. 19). On Dec. 6, I will in my last exam leading towards a BA at the University of Manitoba. I was in Canada when I enrolled in my program and began my first course over six years ago. Since then, I have gotten married, had three children and moved five times. All the while, the flexibility of Manitoba's distance-education program has allowed me to stay on track with my studies. It's because of this that the U of M will always be No. 1 in my books.

**Aqwan Townsend, Gravelly, Ont.**

years of scholarship and a "life degree," I am currently working to earn enough money to afford life in Toronto and am taking correspondence courses to get me in pace with students already engaged in my program of choice at—guess?—Ryerson Polytechnic University, ranked No. 19 of 21 schools on the Priority Undergraduate list. Long story short, do not choose your university or your program because rankings or parents or peers are telling you it's best for you. Choose what *really* is best for you.

**Reinold Taylor, Niagara, Ont.**

Your critique of size, currency and funding to measure quality of libraries in Canadian campus is anachronistic in today's electronic world. The University of Calgary Libraries provide access via their online catalogue and electronic periodical indexes to a world of journals, current decisions and other research literature that would amount to tens of thousands of volumes in a traditional context. Access to this world of electronic research literature has levelled the playing field in Canadian educational institutions, so that the smaller universities can provide study access to information otherwise unavailable.

**Sam Braght, Calgary**

We're pleased that your lead article in this year's *Maclean's* university issue reminds high school students and their parents of the true value of an arts and sciences degree ("Choosing the right university as an under-

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# Overture

and his time on the

Edited by Shanda Desziel with Amy Cameron

## Over and Under Achievers

### Time for justice and reason

► **Joseph Facal** Quebec investigation minister rejects secondary proposal for Quebec citizenship raised last summer by a provincial committee. If Facal, of all people, can sound reasonable, there's hope yet for his boss. **Desmond Lindsay**

► **Anne McLellan** Justice minister accepts need to soften anti-terrorism law, but says cost measures. Endorsement from privacy commissioner **George Kofowale**, a tough critic of anglo-bill, gives her a boost.

► **Garry Wit** Obscure Saskatchewan MP and Mission Question Period co-ordinator made the call to let **Ruth Andersen**—Calgary MP and notorious anti-**Patricia Mandel** contraband a question on day Mandel was in Ottawa to accept her own Canadian citizenship. Think Garry thinks

## A blast from the past

I could be called Shania's theme. A new CD is about Canada's queen of country music in her own words and spirit pop days when she worked and performed at the Deerhurst Resort in Huntsville, Ont. Recorded in 1988, before **Shania Twain** had adopted the Qbyone name Shania. The *Complete Lunatic Light Sessions* (Lunatic Light) uncovers the sort of cringe-worthy, genre-crop that the pride of Timmins was writing and recording before she met **Robert Lange**, her producer-husband, and became the highest-selling female artist in the history of country music. Of course the man behind this album—which is being released with Twain's blessing—doesn't see it that way. "Eileen sang her heart out on these recordings," says **Rory Minto**, who cut 17 tracks with the singing 24-year-old singer. "I could swear I understood why I couldn't get anywhere with this stuff. Her talent was so obvious." But whether it's **Wild and Wicked**, which Twain co-wrote with guitarist **Paul Sabu**, or her cover version of the **Young Rascals** 1968 hit *I Ain't Gonna Get Out My Heart Around You*, these recordings reflect



Those early songs of Shania—That Don't Impress Me Much



Paul Sabu (left) released a CD, but his son had a play date



## Blood is thicker than ice, too

Better yet: Quebec surrenders. **Michel Roy** launched his new CD, *En chanson*, a Quebec City on Sept. 29. The 48-year-old singer-pianist made it clear to his three grown children that he wanted them there to share the moment. That posed a problem for Roy's oldest child, 35-year-old **Pelrick**. The star goalie's team, the Colorado Avalanche, was scheduled to play a pre-season game that night in Phoenix, Ariz., so he instead sent a

video. "Dad, I wish you were a winner of success," the 2001 Stanley Cup MVP said in a tape that was played at the CD release party in a downtown nightclub. Roy is a former provincial deputy minister and member of the 1980s rock band Les Majestueux. But he admits it is his son's celebrity—not his own—that made him last week's decision to not play on the Olympic team—that has attracted attention to his "self-made" recording.



"Says Pelrick's name again," he says. "But once I'm through, it's up to me to prove myself—and people tell me they like what they hear." Pelrick's commitment to his team

on that September evening, meanwhile, didn't pay off. Backup goalie **David Aebischer** started instead that night, and Colorado lost 5-3 to the Coyotes. **Mark Corbett**



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## Putting the puzzle together bone by bone



You never know what will wash up in place like Southwest Vancouver Island's south coast—which is great if you're a biology teacher. A few years back, Peter Deneshek at Clement Secondary School teacher got hold of a dead porpoise. This 18 months ago, he let the scuttler look eight inches of grey whale which also spending a year at the bottom of nearby Sooke basin was already stripped of skin and blubber. For students of his biology career preparation

program, it was a rare chance to build a whale from scratch. The bones were scrubbed, then scattered on the roof of Deneshek's house, where they could be bleached by the sun without the risk of being carried off by early afternoon drizzle.

After the students sealed the bones with epoxy, they got today "This is real puzzle" says Deneshek. "There's no back on how to put a grey whale together." Students studied diagrams and sought ad-



Peter Deneshek and his grey whale hung out at Clement Secondary School

vice from museums. It was a slow process—the skull alone is two metres long. And spine 90 vertebrae and 100 disks had to be drilled and strung on steel rods. Deneshek roged over a mysterious half-metre-long bone. Is it a penis? It was a rib, which added another meter he'd like. At 300 kg of whale now hung over a shaver near the science wing. There's room up there for this year's challenge: anyone got a dead sea lion?

Ken MacGregor

## Overbites

"The freedom of peoples and nations is an indispensable condition for global egalitarianism. Since the events of Sept. 11, if there is one conclusion to draw in relation to the project of Quebec sovereignty and liberty of all people, that is it."

—Quebec Premier Bernard Landry

"He should clarify what he said because it's too often to be true. He is trying to link this tragedy with his separatist option."

—Interpreting Minister Affairs Minister Stéphane Dion

"He has to explain it. I hope it's not another red rag." —Prime Minister Jean Chrétien refers to the time Landry called the flag a "volition rouge"

"If my conclusion seemed ambiguous to some, let me clarify it. There's no firm link, real or virtual, between the events of Sept. 11 and Quebec sovereignty."

—Landry replies to his critics

## The nation's hippest station?

Nobody wants to appear to be scoffing from the sidelines of the post-Sept. 11 world. But there is no question that for the TV news business the heightened attention on world affairs has been a ratings boon. And perhaps surprising the Canadian network best positioned to win elements may be CBC.

Na, seriously. The perennial dowdy broadcaster of solid news-beans for its staid, staidstationary camera-literate and worthy speeches—has begun to be trying out a new end, for CBC at least, star-driven format this fall.

Two new shows with personalities

peaked from CBC smoothy Peter Van Dusen's *PrimeTime Politics* and the edgier Ken Rockwell's *Talk Politics*, now anchor CBC's weekly evening lineup. Launched in a news season bound anyway to broaden the channel's audience beyond information junkies, Van Dusen and Rockwell interviews helped hold the attention of enough channel surfers to boost CBC's overall Sep-

tember ratings by 50 per cent over the same month a year earlier. Political heavyweights popping up on the screen included among them Foreign Affairs Minister **John Manley** and embattled Canadian Alliance leader **Stockwell Day**. And Rockwell stretched beyond CBC's staple political line, interviewing the likes of soccer **Marcello Biola** and actor **Joan MarCUS**.

Colorful Whizzer CBC's general manager is cautious about whether the bigger ratings—3.1 million viewers in September—can be sustained. "After Sept. 11, Canadians wanted information and we were there," she says. "The trick will be to use if they stick around." For now, though, the mood around the channel is giddy. A recent news release boasted CBC is "the most watched, most talked about network for news and public affairs in Canada." Well, maybe not during the Senate committee hearings, which still air weekday mornings. Good to see CBC isn't succumbing entirely to glamour.

John Gaudin



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Over to You **JOSEPH MACINNIS**

## Facing fear with facts

As a young medical doctor, I worked in the United States on research projects designed to protect the health and safety of scientific and military drivers. We used decomposition chambers, undersea stations and mini-submersibles to explore the limits of human performance at record-breaking depths. It was the beginning of a 30-year career of exploring the ocean and it gave me an intimate understanding of extreme environments, life-safety systems and the physiology of fear. When you lose your way in the freezing waters under the polar ice cap, or when your research sub becomes entangled in the wreck of the Titanic, your mouth goes dry and your heart rate so hammer as you out of your chest.

I was fortunate. At the time, there were men who taught me how to live with fear. They explained that a low level of anxiety could be channelled into learning how to protect yourself. They also made it clear that panic unthinks your mind.

These are good things to remember as we find ourselves living with terrorism. It is not just the threat that is intimidating; it is the fear of the threat. You can feel so chill by turning on the news, opening the mail or hearing an airplane. Terrorists understand this. You don't need to bewail the people—you just scare them to death. Fear constricts to own anxiety and takes its own prisoners. Like a runaway virus, fear infects the brain, mutes our thinking, plays havoc with the marketplace, overloads emergency services and leaves its victims exhausted and bewildered.

On the other hand, a mild case of fear can be beneficial. It forces us to become better risk managers. It helps us to examine every assumption we've ever made, from the sources of our water supply to the safety of our homes. In addition, mild fear sends us looking for better experts and accurate advice. Used wisely, it can lead us back to confidence. Two things are vital to surviving terrorism: personal leadership and reliable information, even if it is scary. We need to know who the terrorists are, the weapons they might use and what their potential targets are. Most important, we need to know the most effective ways to protect the health and safety of those we love.

Here are some examples of reliable information. Osama bin Laden and his thugs are one of more than 40 major terrorist groups operating in the world today. Each group has different political, criminal and pathological objectives, but they have one thing in common: they place no value on human life. The

good news is that many of these groups are poorly organized and their risks intersect with elusiveness. Many of their members and most of their methods are known to government counterterrorism agencies. Terrorists use explosives, as well as biological, nuclear and chemical weapons. But in these days of heightened alert it would take a group of radically clever rocket scientists to build, maintain and deliver a mass-casualty weapon. Anarchy is a case in point. So far 23 people have contracted anthrax and only five have died.

So now we live with the unknown, the nagging dread of another attack. Accident or not, the Nov. 12 crash of American Airlines Flight 587 did nothing to diminish our fear. However, now we must ask ourselves honestly how vulnerable are we? How exposed is my family? As this points—and things may change quickly—not very. Obviously, if you live in a big city with its gas mains, power grids, airports, subways and tall buildings, your risk of inconvenience, injury or infection is higher than if you live in the Arctic. Keep in mind that if Canadian cities are affected, the impact will be felt in nearby communities. So it would be a good idea to have extra food, water, first-aid supplies, flashlight and a battery-powered radio on hand. It does not make sense to run down to the drugstore and buy a six-pack of Clorox. And, yes, you guessed it, most full-face gas masks are going to be as useful as a Halloween costume.

This is a good time to review what the experts, like your local fire chief, have been saying for years. That seven out of 10 fires occur in the home. That we should install smoke alarms and practise our plan of escape. The core of their message is useful for surviving terrorism as it is for surviving fire: be aware and prepare. Reassure your children that the chance of something bad happening is small, but make sure they know the emergency plans.

Since Sept. 11, we have all become explorers attempting to navigate the depths of a dark and unknown ocean. What will we see through this and any other challenging endeavor is honest information and common sense. It is also an opportunity to redefine our courage—which is not an absence of fear, but a willingness to live and move in its company without becoming its hostage.

*Dr. Joseph Macinnis of Toronto is an undersea explorer and aviator.*



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# The Week That Was

## Reality scandal

A former employee of the Ontario Realty Corp., the Crown agency that manages and sells real estate in that province, admitted accepting \$93,000 in kickbacks from a contractor Kent Bunting, a real-estate co-ordinator, said in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice that he took the bribes for aiding the contractor's bids for cleanup work on government property in 1998 and 1999. Last year a forensic audit uncovered improprieties involving millions of dollars in provincial real estate sales. Ontario Realty is now sued 21 individuals and companies for \$4.1 million in damages over their alleged roles in bid rigging, conspiracy fraud and bribery.

## Milosevic and genocide

The United Nations war crimes tribunal in The Hague charged former Yugoslav president Slobodan Milosevic with genocide stemming from atrocities committed during the 1992-1995 Bosnian war. Milosevic, who led Yugoslavs through four Balkan wars in the 1990s, has already been charged for alleged war crimes in Kosovo and Croatia. The Bosnia indictment—the first to include genocide, the most serious crime in the tribunal's statute—stems from the massacres of more than 7,500 Muslims in the UN-declared protected zone of Srebrenica in July 1995.

## Patchy sex

If it were as advertised, preventing pregnancy just became a lot simpler—for Americans. Last week the



## A desperate voyage ends in tragedy

They hoped to reach freedom, but 28 Chinese, including several children, drowned after the boat carrying them on their journey to the United States capsized off the Florida coast. Each of the immigrants paid \$20,000 for their place on the 30-m craft, which set off from Cuba on Nov. 21 and was expected to arrive in Florida the following day. But the overcrowded boat apparently capsized in rough seas with waves reaching 4.5 m. When the vessel failed to arrive as planned, coastguard stations in Miami, having possession on illegal immigration charges, alerted 24 hours before contacting authorities. When the U.S. Coast Guard finally reached the scene, they found the overturned boat but no survivors in what is believed to be the single worst smuggling tragedy ever from Cuba.



U.S. Food and Drug Administration allowed the marketing of a contraceptive skin patch. Designed to be an alternative to birth control pills, Ortho Evra, made by Johnson & Johnson, is a 4.5-cm-square patch containing the hormones norgestrel and ethinyl estradiol. Ortho Evra can be worn on the buttocks and must remain on for 28 days. Dangers associated with its use include greater risk of blood clots, heart attack and stroke, as with the birth control pill.



## Rasmussen gets it right

manage \$85 billion in assets—second only to the Royal Bank of Canada at \$110 billion.

## Danish right turn

Danish voters wanted their energy bills to reflect the country's generous welfare system. Joined by the Liberal party-led opposition, a victory over the Social Democrats in their last victory since 1993, the

Liberals and their supporters, including the anti-immigration Danish People's party, won a majority of 35 seats in the 179-seat legislature. Liberal leader Anders Fogh Rasmussen, 48, dismantled charges that he is racist, but pledged to crack down on foreigners trying to cheat the system. "Detrásnak" he said "must not be the social security office for the rest of the world."

## Cruising together

One merged giant will produce fuel, the other will use it. U.S. oil firm Conoco Inc. and Phillips Petroleum Co. said they would together form ConocoPhillips, the world's sixth-largest energy company, at a \$36-billion (U.S.) deal. And London-based P. O. Petroleum Group joined with Masati's Royal Caribbean Cruises to create a \$2.85-billion "mariner of equities" under the working title of RCP Cruise Lines. It will surpass Miami-based Carnival as the world's largest cruise ship company.



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## The Week That Was

### NATO and Russia

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, founded in 1949 to contain the Soviet Union, is reaching closer to bringing Russia into the 16-member alliance. During talks in Moscow, NATO secretary general Lord Robertson and Russia would play a major role in NATO's ambitions in the Balkans and troop deployment. The plan, which has been endorsed by U.S. President George Bush, could also give Russia a veto over any unspecified decisions made by the military alliance.

### Does Bill Gates know?

So difficult as it is to fulfill levels scientists have built a computer

from DNA molecules that has the capacity to perform a billion computations each second. The prototype—actually a test tube containing 120 ml of enzyme solution—is a step in the quest to build a microscopic “neurochip” capable of evoking complex computations faster than any existing silicon chip-based computer. The research, published in the journal *Nature*, notes the possibility of eventually layering these key computers into the blood stream to hunt down and eliminate disease. DNA, the latest research notes, is made of a sequence of symbols, similar to the information processed in conventional computers.

### While his guitar gently weeps

The legend for himself, says from with his wife, Gloria, in January, 2003



Paul McCartney broke close in to his as he killed fellow former Beatle George Harrison, 58, who is dying of brain cancer at New York City's St. John's Island University Hospital. “That died,” said a health friend. “George is in pretty good spirits. Paul was amazed that George was able to sit up the whole time.” In an attempt to ease his pain, Harrison underwent a procedure known as stereotactic radiosurgery, which attempts to attack tumors with high doses of radiation. But Harrison, whose cancer is “inoperable,” is aware he has entered the final stage of his life. “There is no way out”

said a medical source. In July, Harrison described rumors that he was dying from brain cancer, insisting that he had recovered. Harrison had also probably received treatment for lung and heart cancer. His latest battle came just as he was becoming active as a musician again on Oct. 1 he recorded a track in the studio at his Swanton home with British blues pianist Peter Dinklage. Harrison wrote the song, entitled *Home in the Water*, with his son Dean. It appears on *Harrison's* album *Small World Dig Band* released on Nov. 19.

## Passages



**Dead:** Mary Kay Ash, founder of the successful cosmetics empire, Mary Kay Inc., often told women to just God first, then second and career third. The Houston-born mother of three started her company in 1963, offering women business opportunities and a chance to earn more money. The company has more than 800,000 salespeople in 37 countries. Ash also started an income program, giving top sales women cars, diamonds, rings and pink Cadillacs. Ash herself was known for her frugality; for good—she once owned a 12,000-square-foot pink mansion with a giant pink marble bathtub. Ash, 63, died at her home in Dallas after years of battle with

**Disbarred:** F Lee Bailey, whose list of famous clients includes **Patty Hearst** and **G. J. Simpson**, was disbarred by the Florida Supreme Court for mishandling a client's money. Prosecutors claimed the 68-year-old lawyer stole nearly \$600,000 of a client's money. Bailey's stock-worth nearly \$5 million—from **Canada Subco**. Bailey contends he took the money as payment for his services. The ruling allows Bailey 30 days to conduct his legal affairs, perhaps him from accepting new clients and from practicing law in the state for five years.

**Suspended:** Indo-Chinese investigative reporter **Norman Lester** was suspended until pay by the CBC for publishing a book full of depicts English Canada as an unjust and racist society. The CBC had warned the 35-year veteran

that publishing his book near the Canadian flag (the book is called *English Canada*) would cross the line of acceptable behavior for a journalist. “The code of conduct specifies that they cannot take a public stand on controversial subjects,” said a CBC spokesman. Quebec separatist groups held a rally in support of the reporter. Lester will face a disciplinary hearing to determine whether he will keep his job.



**Charged:** Randy Jorgensen, the Canadian writer of *Adults Only* video, has been accused of making a video film with underage girls at his vacation home in Honduras. The 45-year-old—who started his 56-store national chain in Saskatchewan—is known for his successful 1995 Supreme Court of Canada case over the selling of obscene material. Jorgensen, who claims the new charges stem from a disgruntled employee, could face up to six years in prison.

**Deceased:** Martha Hart, widow of deceased World Wrestling Federation wrestler **Bruce Hart**, claims under the act, a new book about the Hart family contains “misconstrued and inappropriate” information and a threatening legal action against authors **Blaine Hart**, Owen's sister and **Kirk McLean**. The family, which lost millionaires **Wile** last month, has been split into two camps since Owen's 1989 death and Martha's subsequent lawsuit against WWF owner **Vince McMahon**.

## Lake Erie's small but toxic killers

For the third straight fall, hundreds of dead loons and other waterbirds have been washing up along the Lake Erie shoreline. Jeff Robinson, a field biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada, estimates that between 300 and 500 loon corpses have turned up on Ontario beaches at the eastern end of the lake in the past five weeks. Across the lake, New York state officials have picked up at least 150 loon bodies along that state's Lake Erie shore. On both sides of the border, large numbers of mergansers, cormorants and gulls have been dying as well.

The cause? Robinson and other scientists point the finger at two invasive species introduced to the Great Lakes from the ballast water of Eastern European ships. Loons and other fish-eating birds, they believe, have been poisoned by eating small gobies belovéd with baitfish. These small fish have become the most abundant species at the eastern end of the lake since first turning up in large numbers during the 1990s. Gobies, in turn, feed heavily on another foreign invader: zebra mussels, which do an excellent job of filtering toxins out of water but may be concentrating naturally occurring selenium spores, among other contaminants, in their bodies. "Gobies" says Robinson, "are accumulating selenium."

New York authorities have devoted resources to the problem by digging dead loon carcasses in November and December last year. "Looks like there will be more this year," says Bill Gulligan, a fisheries scientist at the New York department of environmental conservation. But there is still no comprehensive effort to determine the extent of the problem on the Canadian side or in Lake Erie as a



The birds are dying in unprecedented numbers, says Timmermans.

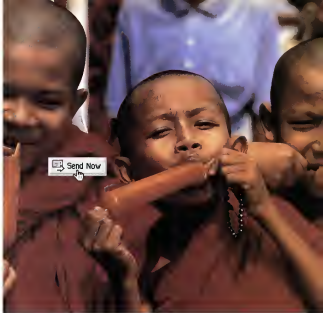
whole. "It's an unprecedented die-off," says Steve Timmermans, aquatic surveys scientist with Bird Studies Canada, a non-profit conservation group. "We need a broad survey to find out how many are dying."

Canada's loon population has appeared to be stable—"as far as we know," adds Timmermans. A

2006 Canadian Loon Count Survey estimated there were between 250,000 and 500,000 of the birds across Canada, including 97,000 breeding pairs in Ontario. But that was, before the Lake Erie problem developed. What makes it especially threatening is that loons that spend their summers across a vast swath of Canada

and find each fall on Lake Huron, Erie and Ontario before heading south in December. They are likely south in their summer habitats, often with just one or two pairs on a lake. The Lake Erie die-off could leave cottagers on some Canadian lakes without the haunting call of the loon nest spring.

Stephen Leahy



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Barbara Amiel

## This time, let's finish the war

The Americans do get on with things. The bombs are at the World Trade Center looks like an ordinary construction sight now, except for the steel and the silence. People who work in the area say they can't eat the food in local restaurants because it smells of . . . something. Not just acid, not just smoke, something. Only the fence of wreckage on the north side stands, mostly reminding us of what happened. The skeletons of that crazy defense look like a deconstructed de Chirac painting. Some of the surrounding buildings covered in dark brown pot have structural problems that can be solved only by demolition. The buildings wait in silence to die, but no one is quite sure how to kill them. Unfortunately, the fire burns. There are no tourists here at Ground Zero. Two weeks ago, workers discovered an elevator, intact. Inside, it was filled with bodies.

This is the aftermath of terrorism. It is real and terrible. The Americans continue to fight the war with their coalition partners. The Europeans seem unsure, but what of the Arab nations in the Middle East? What are we to do with them?

Some answers are easy. We have to get rid of Saddam Hussein for the same reason we have to get rid of Osama bin Laden. You cannot negotiate with either, and both want to kill us. It is the same reason one has to get rid of a large rat in one's room—what else can you do? The Israelis show some signs that they have decided it is better not to irritate the big powers quite so much and they may actually get rid of their own *syonists*. The Semites and Egyptians can be dealt with if necessary, but it may not be necessary.

That will be because if the West does the right thing in one or two other areas, the other pieces may fall into place. The Arab street activity seems to follow the pattern of American military success. According to Martin Indyk, former U.S. ambassador to Israel, in the first week after the American air strikes in Afghanistan there were nine anti-American demonstrations in Arabic-speaking countries, the second week saw four, the third week one, the fourth week, two. "Then nothing," says Indyk. "The Arab street is quiet." As Daniel Pipes wrote in the *National Post* on Nov. 20: "So long as Americans submitted passively to murderous attacks by religious fanatics, the movement gained support among Muslims. When Americans finally fought militant Islam, its appeal quickly diminished."

Saudi Arabia presents a different problem. The best column I have read on it was in a New York column by Jeff Jacoby for *The New York Globe*. It quoted a CNN interview with Prince

Bandar, Saudi ambassador to the United States, in which he said that his country's role was "to stand shoulder to shoulder with our friends, the people of the United States. . . . In 1990, you came through for us. And it's our turn now to stand up with you." Also, as Jacoby points out, the Saudis have done nothing of the sort.

Initially, they were silent on the atrocities of Sept. 11. As the U.S. investigation began, says Jacoby, Riyadh arranged a private jet to fly out scores of Saudi citizens from the U.S., including members of the bin Laden family who might have been useful to the FBI. When Washington asked for information on the 15 Saudi Sept. 11 terrorists, the Saudis answered. A month after the attacks, *The New York Times* reported, "Saudi Arabia has so far refused to freeze the assets of Osama bin Laden and his associates." Two weeks later, the Saudis released and reportedly froze some accounts on Washington's terrorist list. Meanwhile, the Saudis banned the use of their military bases for attacks against the Taliban and refused to see British Prime Minister Tony Blair when he went to the Middle East to build support for the war effort.

When a U.S. grand jury indicted 15 Saudis for the 1996 terrorist bombings in Dhahran, which killed 19 American soldiers, Riyadh refused to turn them over. Middle East experts know that the Saudis play a both ways: they risk of friendship to the White House paying off some of the most extreme Islamic elements around the world.

Removing the House of Saud at this time is not in the West's interests. Bin Ladenism stands in the wings. The best way is to neutralize the country by concentrating as never before on our own energy development. All that oil money not only finances the lavish lifestyle of thousands of Saudi princes and their entourages, it also finances extreme Islamic elements. One of the most important developments for our future took place last week when Russian President Vladimir Putin spent a few days with President George W. Bush. At the end of that crucial meeting, Putin made a momentous decision: Russia would maintain nearly full oil production despite pressure from OPEC. Consequently, the bottom fell out of the oil market. This decision (estimated to mean something like \$150 billion in savings to America) will probably have more of an effect on the American economy than Bush's entire tax-cutting stimulus.

Canada can play its part. We have the oilfields, and the means to make extraction less expensive should be a top priority. There are a number of ways to fight a war and not all of them involve bombs. This is one area where aerial muscle might win the day.

**Saddam Hussein must go. It is the same reason one has to get rid of a large rat in one's room—what else can you do?**

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BY SUSAN MCCLELLAND

# INSIDE THE SEX TRADE

Trafficking in foreign prostitutes is one of the fastest-growing illicit activities in the world. Welcome to a hidden Canada—and lives of quiet desperation.

Canada's face looks too young and innocent for the seamy, a dusty, dirty massage parlor in downtown Toronto. Dressed casually in dark slacks and a sweater, her shoulder-length black hair worn loose, she greets customers with a warm and welcoming smile. Yet Canada's soft Thai features belie her age—30—and conceal a life of abuse and degradation. In the past three years, she has worked unhappily in the massage parlors, illicitly performing sexual acts. "The customers pay money, so they do what they want," she says in a heavy accent. "They don't treat you like women. Sometimes they want to be beaten. Sometimes they want to beat you."

Those horrors pale in comparison to her



past experiences. When Carole was 16 and still a virgin, her aunt took her from her village home in Thailand to Japan and sold her to a brothel owner. The next year, Carole was thrown from a Tokyo apartment balcony after refusing to have sex with one of her bosses. She suffered a cracked skull and spent two months in hospital. She was subsequently able to escape prostitution for a few years and start a family. But extreme poverty forced her to re-enter the trade in 1993.

A recruiter for the sex industry encouraged her to come to Canada, where he said she'd be able to work independently and earn a lot of money. When she arrived, however, her passport and visitor's visa were taken away and she was sold to a Vietnamese crime syndicate. Two months, she was confined to a Toronto apartment and forced to turn tricks. "I was frightened all the time," says Carole, who adds that her real name can't be used. "Like Mafu like you and you don't want to sleep with them, they beat you up. There is a lot of violence, but they get away with it." She escaped her Vietnamese captors with the help of a client she eventually married. But employment and a crumbling marriage forced her to re-enter the sex business in 1998.

Not far from the west end of Toronto, Tami, a 24-year-old from Hungary, signs beer and smokes cigarettes in a comfy job. As with Carole, Tami's outward sex and charm make a scandal life. In 1998, the young woman—university-educated but out of work—responded to an advertisement in a popular Budapest employment magazine. The ad said a Canadian family was looking for a Hungarian-speaking nanny. "I met with this woman in Budapest who said her company wanted to hire me," says Tami, also a pseudonym. "She knew exactly where to take the conversation. She asked me for information about my life, like when does my mom do and can we take her address in case of an emergency. I was very naive and open."

Upon her arrival in Toronto, Tami's job description changed drastically. There was no money position. Instead, the domestic method was whisked off a sex-went-and-strip club and asked to perform exotic dances on stage and illegal acts in the "VIP" private rooms. Her employer took her passport and work permit so she couldn't leave the country and held back her \$1,600

a week for securing her employment. A bodyguard escorted Tami from the club to the hotel room she shared with other Eastern European women. She was fed nothing but egg-salad sandwiches and was raped by one of her bosses, who threatened to turn her family in Budapest if she didn't comply. After six weeks of this coercion, Tami ran away with the help of the



Thousands are brought here every year

strip club DJ, and now works as a waitress while she waits to testify in court against one of her former bosses. "Do I live in fear?" she asks. "Not anymore. Now I live with depression. My life has been taken away and I can never get it back."

Carole and Tami have never met and they remain from opposite ends of the earth. But in Canada, they have lived parallel lives. Both are victims of the mostly underground trade in women brought here from poorer nations to work as prostitutes and sex slaves. Police, who say the numbers have increased sharply over the past decade, blame organized crime networks for wooing the women with elaborate stories of better lives, then putting them to work in strip clubs, escort agencies, massage parlors and brothels.

Sometimes the women are willing participants, selling themselves in the hopes of establishing a better life, or making enough money to help their families back home. More often than not, however, they are like Carole and Tami, duped into a hell of coercion, abuse and intimidation. "These women find themselves caught in a web of organized crime when they come to Canada," says Hedy Fry, the secretary of

state for multiculturalism and the status of women. "They are bought and sold and moved around. They are bound into this cycle of fear and shame."

What is happening is, sadly, not unusual. According to the United Nations Development Fund for Women, as many as 1.5 million women and children are sold into the international sex trade each year. They are lured from the broken economies of former Eastern Bloc nations and out of poverty in developing world countries by transnational criminal syndicates. Trafficking for prostitution is considered one of the fastest-growing illicit activities in the world, netting its overlords an estimated \$12 billion a year. "This is a great way to make money and organized crime knows it," says RCMP Insp. Steve Martin, head of the force's immigration and passport section in southern Ontario. "With a drug product, you use it and it is gone. With prostitutes, there are residual profits. You can sell them over and over again."

Although there are no hard statistics, reports estimate that thousands of women are brought to Canada every year to work in the sex trade—an industry worth some \$400 million annually. Often, the prostitutes come to the country legally on visas, students or work visas issued by the crime syndicates. Moreover, organized crime rings set up in Canada as a transit point for shipping foreign sex workers into the United States.

Last March, the RCMP affirmed a multi-million-dollar prostitution ring in southern Ontario that smuggled as many as 280 Korean women into Michigan over a four-month period. The women, who were sent to massage parlors and other establishments in a number of American cities, including Los Angeles and New York, were transported across the border in vans or on buses over the St. Clair River near Sarnia. In mid-November, the kingpin of the outfit, a 52-year-old Toronto man named Kyung Hwan Min, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate U.S. immigration laws and received a four-year sentence, four others have also pleaded guilty and 15 are still being tried. It is believed the cartel had been operating since the early 1990s and may have smuggled as many as 1,200 Korean and Chinese women into the United States in 2000 alone.

A year ago, Canada signed the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish



It is organized crime at the highest level—and it has infiltrated the country, Barry says

Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and politicians committed themselves to implementing laws to combat the sex trade. On Nov. 1, the federal government passed into law Bill C-11, amending the Immigration Act to include fines of up to \$1 million and the possibility of life in prison for the trafficking of people in general. While it's a positive step, some legal experts feel Ottawa should go further—tackling with harsh measures directly at the illegal sex trade.

"To have zero tolerance and deterrence, trafficking for the purposes of prostitution needs to be reflected in the Criminal Code so that traffickers can be hit with offences that fit the crime," says Calvin Barry, a Toronto Crown attorney who has worked on numerous cases involving the migrant sex trade.

Under the Criminal Code now, pimps and organized crime rings breach the law if they procure a sex worker or operate a place of prostitution, referred to as a "common bawdy house." But in cases brought to court, these crimes are treated extremely leniently, according to Barry. He has yet to see any of the tragedies he has prosecuted since jail time or pay more than a \$15,000 fine—a slap on the wrist for many sex trade operators who make thousands of

dollars a night from just a few trafficked women. "Right now, there is no real deterrence," says Barry. "We need to be able to seize the proceeds of crime from people who have been converted, and wipe out their businesses once and for all."

For a trafficking case to stick, foreign prostitutes generally have to testify against their bosses. But under threat of violence, to themselves and sometimes their families back home, they are too frightened to speak up. Canadian immigration officials often depose the women before they have a chance to change their minds. "These women face a double-edged sword," says Jacqueline An, a defense lawyer who has worked with Korean prostitutes. "If they work with police, the lives of their families back home are in jeopardy. If they don't, they suffer in silence. They're scared either way, while the real criminals, their traffickers, go free."

This happened in October, when an undercover operation unearthed a prostitution ring importing Malaysian females into Vancouver. Eleven women, ranging in age from 17 to 30, were found living and working in two apartments nearby, only with mattresses. At least five of them believed they were coming to Canada on a

vacation with a "boyfriend," in reality a recruiter who only pretended to care for them. When the women arrived, their passports were taken and they were each made to have sex with as many as 15 men an evening. Punishing any of the organizers is unlikely, though—none of the women would testify, and they were deported. "We have to ask ourselves, do we want Canada to be known as a place where people can get set for cheap?" asks Barry. "A lot of these take place in the trade. It is organized crime at the highest level—and it has infiltrated this country."

It's midnight on a crisp, clear evening in Toronto. The normally busy street by a popular downtown strip club is dark and empty, except for a taxi that waits with its lights off and a few nude patrons, wandering and jostling as they leave. Michael, a strongly built graphic designer, walks up to the doorman and asks if there are any VIP rooms available. He also inquires if the establishment has any foreign women, preferably young Asians, who can join him. (One former manager of the club is currently in court fighting several prostitution-related charges involving foreign women.) The bouncer says they can fulfill Michael's request.

Michael is escorted inside, to join a standing-room-only crowd. The lights are low, except for three orange-trimmed on a bar, blond Caucasian women dancing, made to the pounding beat of *Boyz n the City* by Dennis's Child. Michael finds a vacant chair at the back of the room, after a few drinks a Caucasian brunette comes to meet him. She says her name is Anna and that she is from Seoul. In broken English, she tells Michael she is a giggy and has been in Canada for less than three months. "I now have," she says, "everything a woman says after a while. 'I have a boyfriend I want to see,' she adds, all the while performing a lap dance—a personal strip act involving genital contact that Toronto has decriminalized. The doorman, standing some 12 feet away, never takes his eyes off the scene. Every now and then, he gives Anna an encouraging nod.

Anna sits with Michael for about 15 minutes. Then Janet, a petite Asian woman wearing a short brown jacket and dark dress, walks over. Janet, who says she is 23, is also Michael's upstairs. They find a private cabaret, outside. Janet takes off her clothes and awkwardly dances to the top

40s music being played downstairs. She mechanically thrusts her hips forward and then backward with a fir-ohf stare in her eyes. Michael encourages her to slow down and talk about herself.

June says an uncle brought her to Canada from Shanghai with another Chinese girl. She sheepishly admits that she doesn't really like what she does. Almost all the girls at the club, she tells Michael, are foreign—at least 20 are from South America and 15 from Asia, she says. When she learns Michael is a graphic artist, her spirits pick up. June says she studied graphic design at university in China. She writes Michael's telephone number on the back of a business card. "Please don't tell anyone I did this," she says, whispering, "but I want to tell you about leaving the business."



Under threat of violence, the women are usually afraid to testify and are often deported

Minor sex workers being screening. These women, Ontario says, came in the late 1990s after Human Resources and Development Canada ended in April, 1998, that non-citizen working as escorts doesn't displace Canadian workers. To fill the demand in the occupation, immigration authorities began issuing foreign temporary work permits under the "broker" employment category, which includes cleaners, waitresses and pimps, as well as exotic dancers. Although Citizenship and Immigration Canada doesn't keep statistics on the number of people who have come to Canada specifically as exotic dancers, it reports that in 1998, 268 women entered Canada with broker work permits. By 2000, that figure had nearly doubled.

While it was assumed that women utilizing Canada's new work policy would choose to do so freely, it quickly became apparent that that wasn't always the case. In a Toronto police investigation that ended last fall, dozens of Eastern European women with valid employment permits were found working in strip clubs—including VIP rooms where police investigators have shown that prostitution often takes place. Yet some of the women responded being misled into the trade after responding to advertisements for babysitters, waitresses or models.

Their bosses usually took care of the employment permits, they said, even though immigration regulations require that the worker apply in person and prove previous experience as a stripper. The majority of

the women told they never met with Canadian immigration officials in their home country. And although some of the work permits did say they were coming to Canada as exotic dancers, the women couldn't read the French or English in which they were written. By the time they found out, they were already in Canada, under close watch by those who were for all intents and purposes their captors.

During the investigation, dubbed Project Alamo, hundreds of prostitution-related charges were laid against strippers and club operators. While the stories of citizenship and immigration, Hajar Caplan, did not respond to Macdonald's request for an interview, Sandy MacDonald, director of Human Resources' foreign worker program, admits there are problems. "The last thing we want is for the temporary worker program to be used for illicit purposes," says MacDonald. "It is under review."

Many of the women involved in Alamo told police horrific stories of working under confined and abusive conditions. Among them was Terri, whose family had been threatened if she tried to run away—and who had good reason to believe that threat. She recalls an incident in her hotel room when another dancer told her was going to the police. Before being ordered out of the room, Terri was the handless, carrying herself back, and the woman and put her under a cold

shower. "We were all talking about leaving, but you didn't say that to the agents," says Terri. "They didn't let her in front of us. They just ripped off her clothes and raped her. I asked them where the went and I was told they had driven her to the airport. I asked again a few days later, and I was told she wasn't leaving anymore."

When Terri escaped, the Hungarian agents were in her brother's Budapest apartment on two occasions, demanding that he pay them \$3,000. Terri, without a passport and looking for help, turned herself in to Canadian authorities. She is currently testifying at the sexual assault trial of her boss, while the alleged rapist of her brother last month in the trafficking case against him as well, she intends to apply to remain in Canada as a lawful immigrant, fearing for her safety should she return home. "I was told by the Hungarian police that the people who brought me here are involved with guns and drugs from Russia," says Terri. "They told me how big this thing was. Then they said they couldn't protect me."

Penny's 1996 diary is haunting. Printed on the first page is the word "Immense." Beside it is the drawing of two faces, beside that the message "I love you" below Penny's and a much more scribbled below them the page and the sweetness name near. The diary quickly becomes a ledger of all the tricks the then 20-year-old turned in

a three-month period. According to the diary, there were only 11 days she didn't work. In all, she serviced more than 160 clients—sometimes as many as nine a night—earning more than \$18,000. She was halfway to buying her freedom when she ran away with the help of a customer, a man she eventually married.

Penny, whose identity is concealed by a court-ordered publication ban, grew up in a very poor family in rural Thailand. One day, a Chinese woman came to her village and offered her a new life. Penny admits she had a feeling she was coming to Canada to be a prostitute. All she was told at the time, however, was that she would be working. Her family was so desperate she wanted to believe the woman, who told her she would be safe and make lots of money to support her loved ones. The woman paid for the airfare and sent Penny to Toronto, where she was taken to nearby Barrie to live with a Thai family. They wanted her passport for nearly two weeks. Penny overheard them bargaining for her sale on the phone with brokers.

The owner of a well-end Toronto massage parlor eventually made a successful bid. When they came to fetch Penny, they told her they had purchased her for \$15,000 and that she had to agree 350 parents to pay off the debt before her passport could be returned and she could keep a portion of the fees for herself. Penny, who

lived with her parents, managed to escape and leave the trade. Another trafficked sex worker from Thailand encouraged her to go to the police and in June, the message parlor operators, Doung (Rose) Charitwongtong and Nivonon Nubongtong, were convicted by a jury of a number of prostitution-related offences. Their sentences were light, however: 12 months, to be served in their home.

Penny has one thing in common with nearly every woman who is trafficked: a background of extreme poverty and little hope. Add to that an expanding market for foreign sexual services—as people in Western nations have become wealthier, fewer are willing to do certain forms of employment, like sewing in factories or sex work. "What we are seeing is trafficking to fill these gaps," says Neelima Hyatt, executive director of the UN Development Fund for Women. "Trafficking for labour is the service sector, including sweatshops, trafficking for domestic help and trafficking for sex."

The developing world has been the traditional source. But the collapse of the Communist Bloc and the subsequent economic upheaval in Eastern Europe during the 1990s opened up even more markets from which traffickers could choose potential sex workers. According to a 1997 report by the Global Survival Network, 80 per cent of women in the region have been laid off or fired due to down-

stream and economic shifts. Seventy per cent of female university graduates can't find jobs. The UN's Children's Fund reported in 1999 that in Vietnam, about 5,000 Eastern European women compete for work with 600 local prostitutes. In Italy, experts say, thousands of Ukrainian women are working as prostitutes. "The answer is simple—these women need other means of income," says psychologist Bill Hefva, an expert on sexual behaviour and author of *Begetual Trust and Forgiveness*. "We need a more equitable global community. What we are seeing now is not just the exploitation of sex, but the exploitation of humanity."

Carole's dark brown eyes are downcast. She has just finished driving a massage parlor at a trendy Toronto Thai restaurant and is looking at photographs of her two daughters, who live in Thailand with their grandmother. "I miss them so much," says Carole. In one picture, the girls, aged 10 and 6, are wearing athletic park and red cotton dresses for the Buddha's new year celebration. They are smiling, peering out from their mother from the small wall-size photo. "My children are what I live for," she adds. "I will do anything to make sure they never end up where I am."

Carole is surprisingly optimistic about the future, despite the hardships she continues to endure. Three years ago, she chose to re-enter the sex trade when the closest legal legitimate work in Canada or Thailand to support her family. She sent the girls to live with her mother, and went to work for a private business owned by a Chinese woman who allows Carole to keep a substantial portion of her earnings. After paying her monthly living expenses, Carole sends whatever is left home—perhaps \$400 one month, as much as \$1,000 in another.

She wants to remain in Canada and eventually raise her children here. Her youngest daughter was born in Toronto, and Carole says there are many more opportunities for her girls in this country. "I'd like to own a corner store so my children go to school and grow," she says. "I want a job, a real life, and I want my daughters to have the same." For now, these dreams of better days should keep Carole going, in a modest trade from which there has to be some escape.



# IS SADDAM NEXT?

While Washington may want to take on Iraq, its allies are not so eager

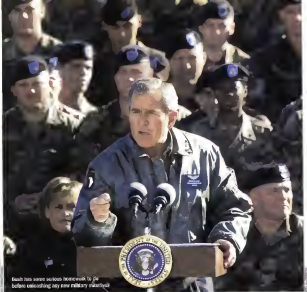
BY ARTHUR KENT



The illusion of an early victory in its war against terrorism in Afghanistan has prompted the Bush administration to consider next steps more containing of targets. Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. On the surface, to acute American eyes, the Bashar of Baghdad is just too enticing a

pretext to pass up. He embarrassed and outlasted the Bush Sr. and Clinton administrations. He has captured Western economic sanctions to strengthen his grip on the Iraqi people. And he ticked our United Nations weapons inspectors and stepped up the rebuilding of his weapons industry, chiefly to threaten Israel and his Gulf neighbours. There's just one problem. None of America's allies, including Israel, are anxious to see the Pentagon open up this most volatile

and unpredictable of second fronts. In fact, moving too swiftly on Saddam could well jeopardize America's most important partnership, its alliance with Britain, which is already badly strained over the conduct of the war in Afghanistan. These don't appear to be the diplomatic innuendoes being read in Washington. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and his deputy, Paul Wolfowitz, openly favour action against Iraq, and their administrations



Bush has some serious homework to do before unleashing any new military campaign

colleague responsible for arms control, John Bolton, favour the idea on the international stage in Geneva last week by telling a conference that Iraq had "developed, produced and stockpiled biological weapons and weapons" since opening UN inspectors in 1998. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice has swung around and joined the howls of the Bush team and even their ideological adversary, the co-chairman Secretary of State Colin Powell, has joined. "We will turn our attention to common threats throughout the world, and custom such as Iraq, which have tried to pursue weapons of mass destruction." This sabre rattling plays well in Wyoming, no doubt, but not at Westminster, where British politicians, including members of Tony Blair's cabinet, are

sharply critical of American strategy in Afghanistan. Clare Short, Britain's international development secretary, accused the Bush administration last week of placing too low a priority on humanitarian imperatives as it presses home the attack on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. When asked by the Prime Minister's Office to name down her remarks, Short promptly repeated them. Behind the scenes, some of the Blair government's top military advisers are equally concerned with the Pentagon's unwillingness, or inability, to prosecute the war in Afghanistan on more than one single, offensive dimension. "We had a direct appeal, briefly, to send in our troops to help subdue the country," one analyst for the Ministry of Defence told *Macleod's* of the shoddy attempts to subdue up to 6,500

British troops in Kabul and other Afghan cities. "The door slammed shut before we could get our American friends' attention." With regard to the Baghdad regime, while the Blair government has supported and participated in American-led air strikes since coming to power in 1997, British military planners are said to assess the odds of success in Iraq, even as the war against Saddam Hussein, as too high to justify an early campaign there. As well, politicians and political commentators in Britain doubt that the case against Saddam Hussein, no matter how strong, will win over the public's war-weary consciences, both at home and abroad the world, with the same effectiveness as the operation against the Taliban. On that, there is surprising agreement



from the intelligence services of two Middle Eastern adversaries—Israel and Saudi Arabia. The Israeli last week let it be known that, in their view, the missing in Prague earlier this year between suicide hijacker Mohammed Atta and an Iraqi intelligence agent does not constitute an active role by the Baghdad regime in the Sept. 11 attacks. Saudi Arabia's former intelligence chief, Prince Turki bin Faisal, told *The New York Times* that his country's spies, too, have concluded that Osama bin Laden and his confederates had no need for the Iraqi regime's help, and in any event regard Saddam as "someone not worthy of being a fellow Muslim."

Still, the Bush administration is listening to the voices of other intelligence agencies—in own—and this evidence, above and beyond the issue of the Iraqi dictator's possible connections to Al-Qaeda, is daunting. Only this year, American and British diplomats blocked more than 100 export contracts between Finnish companies and Baghdad, proposed under the UN's oil-for-food program, which allows

Iraq to buy humanitarian aid with its petroleum revenue. The goods in question, claimed Western weapons specialists, included components that could be used in nuclear, biological or chemical weapons. Insecticides, sprinklers, valves and manufacturers suitable for bombs do, indeed, seem innocuous items on a nation's shopping list to aid long-suffering civilian populations. Then again, more suspicion passed out of fashion in Iraq years ago, according to the men and women tasked by the UN to determine how and where Saddam's scientists might be working to reconstruct the regime's weapons program.

"It was entirely obvious what Saddam's weapons people are up to," one former UN inspector, a non-U.S. or British national, told *Maclean's*. "The pattern of components that they were trying to import, a cassette tape through one port of entry, an electronic

valve through another, and so on, it all came together in a pretty clear way. In some cases we could see exactly the kind of weapons system that was being assembled, adapted or improved, although determining exactly where the work was going on was always more difficult, if not impossible." The veracity of the specialists on the ground? "Saddam is cheating," he says, "there's no doubt about it." At least one European spy agency, Germany's Federal Intelligence Service, or BND, has confirmed in German newspaper reports this year that the Iraqi dictator may well be nuclear-capable by 2004, and have missiles able to reach Europe as soon as one year later.

Some of Blair's military advisers are disgruntled with the U.S. approach

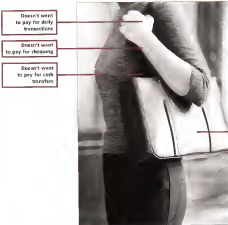
Against this, however, is the shameful reality of the U.S. and British campaign to suppress the Iraqi regime, one in which collateral damage has itself been turned into a deeply depressing growth industry. The World's economic sanctions have systematically been resisted by Saddam, his family and closest intimates to enrich themselves while weakening Iraqi Iraqis civilians—especially those judged to be enemies of the regime. Yet the international "Western strategy is confused, as unchanging, in its own way, as Saddam's U.S. and British bombing, while harassing elements of the regime's army, have removed mostly low-value or defenceless men, which are relatively easy to replace."

Iraqi civilians, meanwhile, continue to suffer. As in Afghanistan, the World's military might has not yet been accompanied by any real proof of basic human sympathy, much less inspired efforts to rebuild war-torn cities. As persons as it may seem, many people in places such as Baghdad think of their city of Basm because the U.S. is so close in league with Saddam. It hasn't, to keep life in power. Shake your head dismissively at this notion, and an Iraqi will invariably ask you to explain how it is that they grow poorer and hungrier as the years go by, while Saddam's grip on power tightens, and America and the West continue happily on their way. It's because perception, perhaps, but proof that both America and Britain have some serious homework to do before unleashing any new military initiatives in the region. ■



Some of Blair's military advisers are disgruntled with the U.S. approach

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## CONFUSION AND CONFLICT

So much for self-realization. After a series of surprisingly easy victories, the Northern Alliance march across Afghanistan was halted by Aug. 1 Taliban forces in two key cities—Kabul and Kandahar. And in Canada, the federal Liberal's anti-terrorism legislation stalled. The details:

■ Around Kabul, confusion reigned. Depending on which Alliance commander was talking, rebel forces were either negotiating with Taliban fighters for their surrender, or to preparing for a "full scale assault." Either way, exhibitors feared a blood bath. While Alliance leaders were prepared to take Afghan opponents alive, they revealed an enemy for the thousands of Al-Qaeda-trained exhibitors—Pakistanis, Arabs and Chechens—in Kandahar.

■ Despite claims by coalition officials that they were closing in on Taliban and Al-Qaeda leaders, the whereabouts of longtime boss Osama bin Laden was still a mystery. The Americans offered a reward of up to \$25 million (U.S.) for information leading to the capture of bin Laden and his Egyptian wife, Ayman al-Zawahiri. U.S. reporters were following Afghan caves, while many personnel began boarding and inspecting cargo ships in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. As in Ottawa, the Liberals took a second point Sept. 11 and Canadian bill. The sweeping Public Safety Act would control the export of sensitive

technologies and boost security of airports, among other things. Meanwhile, the first bill, tabled in October, was bogged down in the approval process. Amendments, including the promise of a sunset clause for the most contentious components, failed to appease critics concerned about individualized metal profiling and new powers for law-enforcement agencies.

■ The experience of Mohamed Atiah in Ottawa shows those concerns. Atiah was removed from his job with Atomic Energy of Canada in Chalk River, Ont., on Sept. 21, right after being interviewed by Canadian Security Intelligence Service agents. The 54-year-old engineer has no criminal record and has been a Canadian citizen for 27 years. His four children were all born here, but he was told he was a security threat. Last week, AEC admitted its mistake and offered Atiah his job back.

■ In the 1,000 Canadian troops heading for Afghan duty didn't get off the ground last week. They were supposed to help deliver humanitarian aid, but that plan was dropped when Ottawa decided the situation in Afghanistan was as yet too fluid and dangerous.

■ In Connecticut, investigators were disturbed by the death of 24-year-old Cecilia Luadigens. Her husband, the husband, similar to the strike found in letters sent to several U.S. politicians, did not show up in tests on Luadigens' seat and home.

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# The far-right fallout

Sept. 11 has given white supremacist organizations a shot in the arm

BY WILL GIBSON

**H**aving campaigned several times for Toronto city council with the slogan "For a white race viewpoint in city hall," Don Andrews seems an unlikely spokesman with Queen's bin Laden. Andrews, who founded the National Party of Canada, certainly doesn't want bin Laden—or anyone of neo-European descent—living next door. But he does want to thank the presumed sponsor of the Sept. 11 terrorist attack. The plans that toppled the World Trade Center have helped Andrews and other self-described "racial nationalists" to advance their anti-immigrant domestic agenda. The fact that Canadian troops are serving in the war on terror in Afghanistan helps even more, he maintains. "We can bask in glory because once they have come over there, they'll have to come back and close the borders and lock in what kind of society they want to build," says Andrews, who immigrated to Canada from Yugoslavia in 1952. "Overall, for the country's culture and preservation of the European heritage, it is a good thing."

It's tempting to dismiss Andrews' assessment merely as wishful thinking. But the anti-immigrant message may in fact be sending a somewhat wider audience. Bin Laden runs the Canada First Immigration Reform Committee, a 2,500-member group calling for a five-year moratorium on all immigration to Canada. Fromm says there's been a 10-per-cent hike in membership since Sept. 11. At well, he claims nearly 75 new subscribers have signed up for his newsletter, *Canadian Desecration Alert*. "I think that's a fairly good indication," Fromm says, "that there is a real interest."

Dave Rutherford, a Calgary-based talk-show host whose program is broadcast on radio stations across Western Canada and in southern Ontario, has also noticed a difference. While he has no firm figures, he says there's been a substantial increase in

the number of callers who want to tighten up Canada's borders since Sept. 11. Although some of them seem genuinely interested in affecting the system, others, he says, make him want to cringe. "Some people," adds Rutherford, "feel it's now OK to espouse their bigotry." Other groups may be sending a new audience for their messages. An anti-immigration flyer recently circulating in Edmonton called for Western governments to "look out for our interests, not Israel's." It was from the National Alliance, a white supremacist group based in Mill Point, W.Va., and headed by William Pierce. Pierce—who Andrews refers to as his "mentor in racial nationalism"—wrote *The Turner Diaries*, an infamous 1978 novel describing how white supremacists take over North America following a nuclear war and the mass genocide of Jews, blacks and non-Europeans.

One counterterrorism expert believes white supremacist pose dangers even more disturbing than fostering hate. David Harris, former chief of strategic planning for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), sees the current discourse of uncertainty as the perfect incubator for a double-edged campaign of terror by neo-Nazi. Racists could perpetrate acts of sabotage that are pinned on Islamic terrorism while continuing or fueling their crimes of retaliation against Muslims.

Not only do white supremacists have the motive and opportunity, Harris believes they also have the capability to create chaos. "Are these guys a threat? No, a

deadly menace and they continue to be," says Harris, president of Imagis Strategic Research, an Ottawa-based consulting firm that provides analysis on counterterrorism and espionage for industry and government. "It's important, when correctly identifying Islamic terrorism as our primary and foremost threat, we not lose sight of some of the close seconds in the mix." Such a scenario may, in fact, be behind the anti-race campaign that has killed five people in the U.S. The FBI now believes a domestic terrorist, and not one affiliated with bin Laden's Al-Qaeda network, mailed the anthrax-laced letters.

One who shares Harris' concern about white supremacists' potential to create havoc is Martin Chouhan, executive director of the National Council on Canadian Anti-Racism. "These groups are trying to undermine multiculturalism," he says, "and have a vested interest in seeing some sort of clash of civilizations taking place." Marcel Pruchni, national director of community relations for the Canadian Jewish Congress, sees the bizarre logic behind groups like Andrews' benefiting from bin Laden's terrorism. He poses a chilling scenario that goes a step further: "I wouldn't dismiss the notion of some kind of alliance to commit anti-Semitic acts."

Pruchni's fears about possible co-operation in a campaign between Islamic terrorists and Canadian neo-Nazis have some historical precedent. Andrews' National Party established links with Kalyan in the 1980s, once sending delegations of Canadian racists to Tripoli on "racist-fund-raising missions" sponsored by the Gadhafi government.

Waldoff Drogie, founder of the Heritage Front and one of the 17 Canadians who travelled to Libya in 1989, sees parallels between the struggles by bin Laden and those for "racial nationalists" in North America. "I've had dealings with Black Muslims. I've had dealings with Arabs. I've had dealings with people of various races, and I realize that some of these



Fromm calls for an investigative reorientation

people are so motivated as I am in working for the interest of their race," he says. Drogie, who has a history—complete with seven convictions dating back to 1975—of using force to back his ideology, now dares to have unprovoked violence and ordered the killing of innocent people in the World Trade Center attack. But another member of the group that travelled to Libya—CSIS role *Great Britain*—isn't buying Drogie's worldview. Brinson, who spent more than

five years inside Canada's far-right movement before being ousted in 1996, remains convinced Canadian racists represent a real danger. "Their reaction about Sept. 11 doesn't surprise me," says Brinson, who now lives under a new identity in Alberta. "Let's be clear about one thing: the right wing in Canada remains a threat." CSIS spokeswoman Chantal Lapointe issued the agency's standard statement that it could neither confirm nor deny that any person or group was under investigation.

For Fromm, the benefits flowing from the Sept. 11 attacks go beyond increasing

the membership of his committee. While he acknowledges most Canadians don't share all of his concerns about immigration, he claims they have at least been sensitized enough to listen. And that, as much as the activities of avowed white supremacists like Andrews and Drogie, disturbs Pruchni of the Canadian Jewish Congress. "Racism and hate are temptations that all of us are subject to, minorities and minorities," he says. "The government cannot afford simply to transfer resources to the security establishment to the blame threat and focus about these other threats."



Drogie (left) in Libya with Brinson in 1989

BY BARBARA WICKENS in Forest, Ont.

# BLOOD AND LAND

In 1995, a standoff between natives and police left one protester dead at Ontario's Ipperwash Provincial Park. The confrontation is far from over.



Sam George still wonders what happened on the night his brother Dudley (right) died

**V**iewed from the silty white sands of Ipperwash Beach, Lake Huron seems as vast as an ocean—only there's no tang of salt in the air. Even though it's unseasonably warm for November, the beach is deserted. Gone are the hordes of visitors who from Victoria Day to Labour Day flock to what the upscale tourism boosters call Ontario's "Went Coast." Gone too are the cottagers, who have shortened their summer dwellings, whether modest, pseudo-fishing shanties or brick-clad summer homes. The only sound is the waves pounding the beach.

In the midst of such serenity, it's difficult to recall the strife that tore apart the area a little over six years ago. Only a gap-toothed snow fence cutting across the beach stands as a reminder. Anyone is free to walk—or even drive—on the south side of the fence. But north of it is a no-go zone. The only people who tread there now are local Chippewas known as Stony Pointers. In 1993, they occupied a nearby military base, built during the Second World War on sacred native land that was never returned. On Sept. 4, 1995,



the Stony Pointers upped the ante by occupying the adjacent Ipperwash Provincial Park—established in 1996 on what was once also native land—which contains an ancient burial ground.

The Ontario Provincial Police were called to the park. In a sequence of events still never fully explained, about 250 heavily armed officers clashed violently with 35 native protesters during the dark evening hours of Sept. 6. The confrontation left one native, Anthony (Dudley) George, dead, named the career of Kenech Desno, the acting attorney who shot fires, spewed demands from around the world for an inquiry into the Ontario government's handling of the affair, and, as of late work, bestowed upon Mike Harris the legacy of being Ontario's only sitting premier compelled to testify in a civil lawsuit.

That \$7-million suit, launched by five of Dudley George's siblings, is not about money, says Sam George, who has reluctantly taken on the role of group

spokesman. "We've always said we'll drop the rest of Hama would call an inquiry," the soft-spoken George explains. "All we've ever wanted is to find out what happened to our brother that night."

Although two other siblings also have plenty of lingering questions, they did not join in the lawsuit. Pierre George and his sister Carolyn—who drove the dying Dudley to hospital on that fateful night—have other priorities. Pierre runs a small farm with the OAP. Why, he asks, were there so many of them there that night? Why, since it was a peaceful protest, couldn't they have waited until daylight to try to enter the park? And why, at the hospital, did police arrest him and Carolyn, throw them into separate jail cells, charge both with attempted murder—charges that were quickly dropped—and leave Dudley to die with no family by his side? "Where was their sense of humanity?" he asks.

The split in the George family is many years' worth of rifts in the wider native community in the area, about 35 km northeast of Sault Ste. Marie. Pierre lives with his wife, Veronica, on the Kettle and Stoney Point band reserve, where he's a social worker. His brother Pierre, who lives in nearby Forten, considers himself a member of the separate Stoney Point band, many of whom are still living in the park and the adjacent Camp Apperwash. The two aboriginal communities are just a few kilometers apart and have close blood ties; the ideological differences between them may be unbridgeable.

It comes down to land, a mine, a quarries Kettle and Stoney Point is a fine mosaic—the problem is, Stoney Point for all intents and purposes no longer exists. The land was lost over the years—in questionable developments, concessions, the military, the provincial government. The Kettle and Stoney Point band wants it back—through negotiation, maybe even purchase. The more activist Stoney Pointers have tried a more direct route.

In this charged atmosphere spelling makes a statement. The entire Ontario recognizes the Kettle and Stoney Point band, goes without the "c." The more activist Stoney Pointers differentiate themselves with a single letter. Both the federal government and the Kettle and Stoney Point band consider the Stoney Point natives a splinter group. Not so, the activists



Under burnados six years ago near the entrance to the park

## Although the natives are split, they agree on one thing: the land at the centre of the Apperwash controversy contains a sacred burial ground

country historically they had their own lands, institutions and land—and they occupied the base in an effort to rule back their traditional domains. But natives on both sides agree on one thing: the land at the centre of the Apperwash park controversy contains a sacred burial ground.

The history of the Chippewa in the area dates back more than 800 years to when they moved into the Great Lakes region from the east. Hunters and gatherers, the Chippewa migrated around the shores of Lake Huron. The arrival of Europeans changed everything. *Aloué* and others were and were the map, the Chippewa found themselves out of their U.S. territories. As a reward for Chippewa support in the War of 1812, the British negotiated a treaty with them in 1827, setting aside 10,000 hectares in southwestern Ontario, including 2,025 hectares divided between Kettle Point and Stoney Point. In exchange, the Crown got 500,000 hectares. White bureaucrats seeking administrative efficiency lumped all the southwestern Ontario Chippewa reserves under one band council. But larger reserves successfully petitioned for their own band councils, and by 1919, only the Chippewa of Kettle Point and Stoney Point shared a band council.

In the 20th century, the natural beauty of the Huron shore resulted in demands for resort and cottage development. In 1927, speculators lured band members into selling to sell them 32 hectares of prime Kettle Point beachfront property for \$34 a hectare, even though Ontario knew the land was worth more than three times

as much. The next year, speculators landed a similar scheme at Stoney Point, buying 155 hectares. (The Indian Claims Commission ruled in 1997 that the natives had been cheated out of their Kettle Point land, but by then the cottages were about to build—and even won a lawsuit brought by the natives.)

In 1936, the Ontario government got into the act, carving out Apperwash Provincial Park from the Stoney Point reserve land taken in the questionable deal eight years earlier. In 1937, park workers found human remains. But even though the Kettle and Stoney Point band council sent repeated letters to federal and provincial officials asking to have that area fenced off, nothing was done. Then, during the Second World War, the department of national defence wanted a new training facility in the area. It invoked the War Measures Act in 1942 to forcibly move Stoney Point residents down the road to Kettle Point and confiscate the remaining Stoney Point land—with the promise of returning it when it was no longer needed.

By May, 1993, nothing had happened. And the natives finally got tired of waiting.

On the drive east from Kettle Point, the land is as flat as level as anything on the prairie, having been scraped flat by the retreating glaciers of the last ice age. Next comes the rolling countryside of Middlesex County, home to picturesque-looking farms and London, Ont. Beyond that, heading towards Toronto, the green spaces get smaller, the city sprawl bigger and traf-

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fic hero. It's a three-hour-plus drive—one that Sam George has done countless times in the past six years, often making the round-trip in a day. He put 109,000 km on his van in a single one-year period, he says. While he has the support of his family, his employer and his community, it will never sustain, he developed diabetes and later ended up in hospital with a heart attack.

What keeps him going is the quest to learn more about his brother's shooting. While in Toronto, he may meet with his lawyer, Murray Klippenstein, and his small team, raise funds or try to keep the case in the public eye. "We had problems claiming Dudley's body at the hospital," George recalls. "From that moment, we knew something wasn't right."

The 1997 conviction of the OPP's Deane for criminal negligence causing death was only a minor victory, George argues. Deane never wavered in his testimony that Dudley George was armed when he shot the activist with a submachine gun. In his verdict, Ontario Court Judge Hugh Fisher told Deane "you are not an honest man"—and the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed his appeal. The OPP subsequently moved to expel him from the forces, a hearing into his dismissal resumed last week. But, George notes, knowing who pulled the trigger doesn't explain why the OPP was out in such force in the first place.

The answer to that question, George and others contend, is hidden at Queen's Park. Harris has always strenuously denied he gave any directions to the OPP to clear the protesters out of Ipperwash. But not everyone takes that claim at face value. Calls for an inquiry have come from many sources, from the opposition Liberal and NDP parties to the UN Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, and Ron Irwin, the former federal minister of Indian Affairs.

Harris has refused. The arguments border on the absurd: the premier says he

## While the Ipperwash crisis at first ruptured the usually cordial relationship between natives and whites in the area, it was also a wake-up call

could do so as long as the George family's suit is before the courts. Sam George says the suit would be dropped—if Harris called an open and fair inquiry. With no one blocking the protest, he fought hard to escape testifying in court. Harris's legal wrangling has so far cost Ontario taxpayers \$700,000. Nevertheless, Harris spent two days last week answering questions from Klippenstein in closed-door sessions known as pretrial examinations for discovery. He is scheduled to be back this week. George said he planned to attend all three days. "It's painful to listen to," he said, "but I want to be there."

"Oops, I missed it," says John Byrne. He sweeps, breaks up, then points out a drainage ditch. It's a seemingly ordinary culvert. But to Byrne, chief administrative officer of Lambton Shores (an amalgamation of five rural towns, including Forest and Grand Bend), it's a symbol of a new spirit of co-operation between natives and non-natives: both groups are now actively maintaining the municipal ditch that runs through reserve lands before emptying storm water into Lake Huron.

There are other signs as well that the wounds of 1995 are being healed: a new community health centre on the Kettle and Stoney Point reserve is run jointly by the municipality and the band council, and the two communities have successfully negotiated some land swaps. When cottage-camp police at 3 a.m. complain that peyotists are snoring up the beach, officers from either the local OPP detachment or the band's own Anishnabek police force may respond, regardless of whether the peyotists are white or native. Byrne says that while the Ipperwash crisis at first ruptured the usually cordial

relationship between natives and whites, it was also a wake-up call. "We've realized the need to be more sensitive," he adds.

Still, progress is slow. In June, 1998, then Indian Affairs Minister Jane Stewart signed an agreement-in-principle to return Kettle Ipperwash to the Kettle and Stoney Point band as well as pay some \$26 million for damages, housing and economic development. In return, the band was to stop any legal action relating to the 1942 forced move. Ottawa and the band were to work together in clearing up the site. None of that has happened, and negotiations remain on-again, off-again. Meanwhile, the scars of the purple lands remain in Ipperwash.

The Kettle and Stoney Point band council would like to expand its land holdings, but if it tries to buy privately held land, it could well bump into another impediment—the already American dollar. Instead of purchasing beachfront property on the Michigan side of Lake Huron, Anishnabek have increasingly turned to the Ontario side. Local Re/Max real estate broker Ellen Godolub says Americans bought fully 75 per cent of the beachfront properties sold in the past five years, for anywhere from \$200,000 to \$500,000. "Instead of driving twice in the north in Michigan and paying twice the price," she added, "they're coming here."

Regardless of what happens on the broader stage, what land deals are settled or even what the civil suit reveals, the George family still has to contend with its own private grief. "The last time my son-in-law moved," Sam recalls, "he said, 'This is the first time Dudley isn't here to help.'" The Georges miss their brother in countless ways—in a part of the golf that divides them.

## Young Entrepreneur Awards

Young Entrepreneur Awards winners win big this year! In support of a number chosen from among Canada's most promising entrepreneurial people. Last year, Nithin and Mark Sanyal, winners of the Young2nd Entrepreneur Award for Ontario, were quickly tapped for jobs having the Humber College's Andrew Guellet, president and CEO of Guellet's 1001, as well as others. They also benefited from the advice and student presence of Ms. Doreen A. Sanyal, vice president, marketing and supply chain solutions, at the Canadian Post. Mr. Sanyal is shown with Nithin and Mark, the co-founders of Poshie Group, which publishes a monthly magazine and a Web site advertising jobs for students.

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Entrepreneurs are the lifeblood of Canada's economy. The small businesses they create represent more than 98 per cent of all Canadian businesses and employ more than 40 per cent of the working population. From family-run shops to dot.com startups, vibrant entrepreneurial activity symbolizes everything that is good about a free marketplace. ■ Every year, the Business Development Bank of Canada honours young Canadian entrepreneurs, one from each province and territory, for their vision and perseverance—and their success! ■ Read on to learn what drives these outstanding young people and why they deserve to be this year's recipients of the Young Entrepreneur Awards.

### Dare to Succeed

Regular, determined, hard-working, customer-service oriented. These are just some of the terms one could use to describe the winners of this year's Young Entrepreneur Awards. But what truly sets them apart is inspiration.

Like Julius Caesar, who came, saw and conquered, each of these young people set an opportunity, developed a plan and then focused his or her talent and energy on the goal. And each has achieved success. More importantly, by creating employment, these successful entrepreneurs have contributed to their local economies. So go even further and try to improve the society in which we live.

Mark Whalen, the owner of Urban Organics, is an example. Beyond providing the welcome service of delivering fresh fruits and vegetables to his clients' doors, Mark tries to educate the public about the benefits of organic food, sort for their health and for the health of the environment we all share. Another is

Terry Wellens, the owner of Netix Productions. By documenting daily life and revealing interesting and unusual activities, she preserves traditional Inuit culture and lifestyle for future generations.

One young entrepreneur has travelled far, figuratively and literally, to see his dream of raising his own business come true. Hui Thanh Huynh studied jewellery-making in Vietnam and is now the proprietor of Artix Jewellers in Yellowknife.

Not surprisingly, many of our young entrepreneurs are involved in the high-tech sector. For those willing to jump into this extremely competitive market, the financial rewards can be staggering. NeMedia, headed by Ryan Kall,

provides businesses with access to proprietary online information and has seen its revenues multiply by more than 1,400 per cent since 1998. Jeffrey Campbell, the CEO of Case Networks, has raised more than \$20 million in venture capital and seeks to establish a dominant position in the burgeoning multi-billion-dollar market for software solutions that help cable companies access, support and manage cable Internet subscriptions and networks.

The Business Development Bank of Canada created the Young Entrepreneurial Awards, part of Small Business Week, to recognize and honour the business achievements of Canadians aged 35 to 39. Our selection committee faced the difficult challenge of choosing the winners from among the many applicants. While we wholeheartedly believe all have achieved a measure of success just by creating a viable business, we can choose only one from each province and territory.

In addition to receiving recognition, our young entrepreneurs will join the year-long Mentor Program, which pairs winners with leading business persons who will offer them practical advice and work with them to develop their networks of business contacts. Our sincere thanks to the mentors. The time they give our winners may well become one of these young people's most valuable assets.

The essence of entrepreneurship is to have a dream and make it happen, to have the courage to dare to succeed. This well deserves all our winners. I hope you will take the time to read about every one of these extraordinary individuals.

Michael Vennart  
President and CEO, BDC

"It's a wonderful feeling to build something." Mark Whalen



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mark Whalen

URBAN  
ORGANICS

### A Homegrown Success

Imagine a product that tastes good, improves your health, is friendly to the environment, creates local employment, gets delivered to your door and doesn't cost more than the product that doesn't do all these things. Would you buy it? Mark Whalen, 25, owner of Urban Organics, keeps very busy supplying the many people in Vancouver who have said yes.

Urban Organics delivers organic fruits, vegetables and groceries loaded in reusable totes directly to homes and offices, providing locally grown products whenever possible. Customers can choose between prepackaged packages of produce that change with the season or create customized orders by phone or online. Local supply and direct delivery tops farm-to-table time by several days; a new express service delivers in four hours, which means some foods reach the customer the day they are picked.

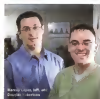
From day one, "organics has been phenomenal," Mark says. "We delivered over 50,000 packages of groceries last year." And being strapped for cash at the start actually helped. "We didn't have money to rent so we contained our office outdoors. They give out groceries and hot soup to Vancouver's less fortunate." Trading a percentage of his sales and leftover produce for workspaces caught the attention of local media. "That got the ball rolling," he says. "Right away we were right on the mark with the business plan." Since 1999, Mark's revenues have tripled and he expects the market to continue to increase by 20 per cent a year. Some cash associated with individualized delivery is high, but not all. Mark says most advertising is word of mouth and "almost half our customer base uses the Internet. It allows

# EEC Young Entrepreneur Awards

"Probably one of the most important things I learned is listening to other people's experiences." *Marcos Lopez*

on to communicate with them at virtually no cost. "Through his online newsletter, Mark lets what feeds are available, promotes healthy living tips and promotes the benefits of organic foods. "The concept [at home delivery] has been around for years. We are just taking it to a new level," he says he feels good about what he does.

The Inverdale, Alberta-based, president and CEO of Creative Food, which is based in Home cooking in Canada Food, he has been active in food production for nearly 20 years, helping develop products and providing valuable advice to three other startups.



**ALBERTA**  
**Marcos Lopez and Douglas Robertson**  
**BITONIC SOLUTIONS**

## Focus, Focus, Focus: How to Survive the Dot.com Meltdown

Ask an Aspinawa how to get to the Hollywood Bowl and you'll hear, "Practice, practice, practice." Ask Marcos Lopez, 34, president of Calgary-based Bitonic Solutions, and Douglas Robertson, 28, vice-president, how to succeed in today's software industry and you'll hear, "Focus, focus, focus."

"First, focus on your market. 'We only take work we know we are best at,'" says Marcos. Bitonic, which develops Web-based business tools, has been successful despite the current market drop. "We stick to our plan," explains Douglas. "A lot of companies [now] when they see the market is skyrocketing... Now they're in scramble."

Focus on hiring the right people. "We hire more farmers. We are very busy. We're not just looking for people who can move their fingers along the keyboard and write some code," says Douglas. "They need to fit into the Bitonic environment," a criterion that leads to

Bitonic's third area of focus.

Create an adaptive work environment. "We make sure that we are always looking ahead of the ball and catching the ball thing on the World Wide Web," says Marcos. "We work in an environment where everything we do is geared toward letting the programmer do his work better." Whether it's the Silly Putty that Marcos and Douglas supply to occupy idle hands, the headphones that allow employees to listen to their own music, or the time each developer is encouraged to put into a pet project, their business strategy keeps them on top of the latest in a fast-moving sector.

Developing a winning group of business leaders remains top Marcos and Douglas' focus. "At the ripe age of 34, I certainly haven't experienced that much, so sitting down and listening to what has happened before gets a little bit further than if I just kind of point and squeal and see where we end up," says Marcos.

Marcos and Douglas' business strategy should be to them stay well ahead of the pack.

*Mr. J. Robertson managing director, Bitonic Solutions. Mr. J. Robertson managing director, Bitonic Solutions. Mr. J. Robertson managing director, Bitonic Solutions.*



**SASKATCHEWAN**  
**BEN VOSS**  
**BEN-DON INNOVATIONS (BDI)**

## One Good Idea Deserves Another

"First it was me, by myself, and then I hired a few employees." That's how Ben Voss, 36, modestly describes the 1998 start of Ben-Don Innovations (BDI), the Saskatoon-based engineering consulting firm he founded while still in university.

"We solve a large environmental problem. The only thing left is water." *Ben Voss*

Many companies manufacture agricultural machinery, but not all have a house design and engineering teams ready to go into the field to ask farmers, what do you need? That's where BDI comes in. "We have that knowledge base," says Ben. "We help provide that creative solution. A new machine, a new design... We take engineering sciences and our knowledge of the farming and manufacturing industries and we put them together in a timely project." BDI has, for example, developed a complex line of grain-handling machinery and is presently developing a harvesting and processing machine for the medicinal plant industry.

Not content to sit on the laurels of his first success, the recently launched Clear-Gen Biotechnologies. Along with external investors who have helped launch the company, Clear-Gen uses biological processes to convert animal waste and animal byproducts—wastes are increasingly difficult for large agribusinesses and slaughter operations to manage—into valuable products like fertilizers, plus heat, seed, and electricity produced from the methane created during the conversion process.

"Solving problems are having more and more problems dealing with waste, and it's getting technologically expensive. So you introduce it as a very effective and profitable solution," Ben explains. "We are 100% now, every year, it's costing you \$5 million to put electricity and heat to your plant, and \$1 million to send your waste to the following plant. Why don't you take that money, put it into our plant and get electricity, heat and more revenue instead? Your cost becomes a profit."

Ben-Don Innovations president and CEO of the Clear-Gen Biotech Company, Ben Voss. Mr. Voss is also the president of the Saskatchewan Biotech Society as well as Canada's premier regional biotech company while the company has extensive commercial growth and export capabilities as an export-oriented company.

**MANITOBA**  
**Jonathan Strauss**  
**STRAUSS CONSULTANTS**

## Making the News with Event Management

Jonathan Strauss, 22, worked for a Winnipeg event management company one summer and quickly spotted an opportunity when he found out that the company was willing to let go of its profits and as well as its liabilities. The company was... At just 18 years old, Jonathan felt he knew



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# **"We are taking events to the next level without breaking the bank."**

*— Jonathan Strass*

**"As long as there is a competitor out there, we haven't won the battle."**

*— Ryan Kelt*

**"We can now manage an average 40 to 60 projects at a time."**

*— Julie J. Rodriguez*



how to make the business financially viable, primarily by being it with a little financial help from his family. But success didn't fall into his lap. As he embarked on a part-time assembly business, Strass knew he had to come to terms with the realities of running a business, saying, "Actually, the largest difficulty I met was that I underestimated at first the time it would take to make a profit. I didn't realize how much work it would be."

Being young and impatient does play off sometimes in just six years, Jonathan developed Strass Communications into a successful agency that employs six full-time employees and has grown from one to 10 events a year, some of which receive as many as 10,000 people. It's his major breakthrough came with the International Conference on War-Related Children, which hosted the largest gathering of foreign leaders ever held in Canada," he says. He is 2000, the conference required Jonathan to manage 75 staff and more than 100 volunteers. His work brought Strass Communications a national award and gave it the credibility it needed to take on major contracts.

"Strass Communications has a lot to do more than its clients expect," says Jonathan. Jonathan's strategy of leadership is areas where he meets little competition, attending educational conferences, has wanted to add to manage 20 events in 2002, utilizing his clients the services at a public relations firm, promotional products and association management, making Strass Communications, in Jonathan's words, "more of a one-stop shop for its clients."

His Strategy Report, provided by Jonathan Strass, is a great resource for those who are looking for ways to make their business more successful. He has been able to make his business more successful by working with other successful entrepreneurs of competing business and taking it to the next level.



Ryan Kelt

ONTARIO

NUMEDIA INTERNET

## **The Power to Thrive**

Knowledge is power, and Ryan Kelt has four business years ago. Today we might add that knowing where to find the best information is also power. And Ryan, age 32, CEO of Kingston-based Numedia Internet Inc. is making sure the business world comes to him for that information.

"We provide small companies with access to information that has traditionally been only available to large customers and on a very expensive basis," says Ryan. "That gives them a competitive edge."

Numedia creates online information products for businesses that need to find, analyze or compare industry research, it also services companies through various training, sales and design. Numedia Internet client ressource is Numedia.com. "That site," says Ryan, "is used by millions of businesses every year to find Web-based providers... everything from your marketing strategy to your future 500 companies. Numedia was designed to help people build their businesses online and to help that online business market thrive."

One of those thriving businesses is Numedia itself. Companies from around the world never 90 per cent of Numedia's clients are international have flocked to its services, increasing its yearly revenue dollar amounts by more than 1,400 per cent since 1998. "While we are very technology savvy, we are still a company," says Ryan. "Part of our growth comes from constantly launching new offerings to service new market niches. Customer service is important. It has always been — and will always be."

Most agencies recently ranked Numedia 16 in their list of the 50 fastest growing com-



Yves Zisser and Habel Rodriguez

QUEBEC

Habel Rodriguez and Yves Zisser

IDESIGN

## **Ingenious Sites**

Back in 1994, when laptops and hyperlinks were just beginning to be seen on the Web, two young people from Hull, Habel Rodriguez and Yves Zisser, decided to embark on Web site design and founded IDESIGN.

Their start-up capital? "No began with Habel's credit card," says Yves, who has now reached the goal set age 10 Internet years at 24, while Habel is 24. Despite these humble beginnings, IDESIGN has developed and set up hundreds of sites since then.

Their first client was none other than Nebrascan Networks (now Alcatel). They then proceeded to do work for the National Gallery of Canada, the House des medievistes du Quebec, Netel, the Supreme Court of Canada and the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

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# Young Entrepreneur Awards

"You have to understand how a business really works to actually be able to make it more efficient." Philip Cotton

whose site was launched just recently. "We manage internet sites and internet and email products," Isabel explains.

The company, which has about 25 employees, has also developed a program for updating sites, the Dynamic Content Publishing System (DCP System). "This tool requires no technical skills. It's as flexible and as easy to use as a text editor," says Isabel. "What makes the DCP System different from other software," Yves adds, "is its user-friendliness, which we saw as an essential requirement. This product was inspired by our extensive experience with our target client base."

How do Isabel and Yves see their long term future? "We'd like to open up branches in Montreal and Toronto first, then find international partners," Isabel says.

Mr. Henri Paul Rousselle, president and CEO of the Canadian Bank of Canada, will be National Youth member. Mr. Rousselle is also president and CEO of Bank of Montreal, a financial institution that supplies a wide range of products and services to its customers.

Philip Cotton



NEW BRUNSWICK  
Philip Cotton  
CANOS CONSULTANTS

## Ensuring Efficient Enterprise Computing

Business people know about computers. Computer technicians know about computers. To make computers work most efficiently for business, one needs to know about both. That's where Philip Cotton, 23, the owner of Canos Consultants, located in Bathurst, comes in. "Most businesses already have the equipment, but they use hardly one per cent of its potential," Philip explains. "You have to understand how a business really works to actually be able to make it more efficient."

Philip uses Sam Walton (of Wal-Mart) laws as an example. "His whole premise was, I want people to spend less money! Although he wasn't a technical person himself, he used technology so efficiently that he could turn a profit with a much smaller markup."

Now working with four employees, Canos is already growing. "Our clients like the fact that there's someone out there they can call and get a result," says Philip. "Some consultants have one person who does the job and then another comes along and tries to fulfil the promise the first made... A good salesman doesn't necessarily fully understand the implications of the technology."

Philip knows that if his business is to flourish it needs to continue to expand geographically. But maintaining growth while maintaining the personal, hands-on approach his clients have come to appreciate is a delicate balancing act. He says he is putting in place specific business practices, developing service routines and establishing rules for regular client contact that will allow Canos to grow geographically and still keep the local touch. And when discussing his current success and future plans, Philip continues, "We don't say we are the cheapest or that we will beat anybody's prices. That's not the way we do business. If we don't win customers by satisfying our present clients."

Philip's mentor is Dr. Donald Whitty, president and CEO of Health Technologies, an educational company that integrates traditional teaching and television lessons. He Whitty previously helped develop programs in the areas of multimedia electronic page design, knowledge engineering, virtual reality and computer-aided engineering at the New Brunswick Community College, Miramichi Campus.

NOVA SCOTIA  
Jeffrey Campbell  
CORE NETWORKS

## Cabled to Success

In 1993, I started as a full up internet service provider... Back then, you didn't just have to convince people to buy the thing, you had to explain to them what the internet was," recalls Jeffrey Campbell, the 26-year-old CEO of Miramichi-based Core Networks. Today, cable companies come to him. Core Networks provides cable operators with software solutions that help them install, support and manage cable internet subscribers and networks. "It is very expensive to send someone out to a house, and we charge for it as it costs them 90 cents for every minute on their representative."



Jeffrey Campbell

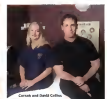
lives is on the phone with a subscriber," explains Jeffrey. "Our software solves most issues and gets the subscriber online and off the phone within 15 minutes." Core Networks' Web-based software allows cable operators to access a subscriber's modem and perform remote diagnostics. "We're the first company in the world to develop a solution of this depth and strength."

This explains how Core Networks grew from two people with a better idea to a 13 person company in just three years. Atlantic Provinces ranked it as one of the 10 best companies to work for in Atlantic Canada, while Atlantic Business named Jeffrey one of the region's top 50 CEOs. He has raised over \$20 million in financing for Core Networks, including Investors like Skyline Capital, Royal Bank Capital Partners, ACF Equity and California-based Intel Capital, a fact that has made Jeffrey a sought-after lecturer on raising venture capital. Market analysts expect that by year-end 2004, over 20 million North American cable modem subscribers will generate \$20 billion in revenues. Core Networks' current clients already represent a potential subscriber base of more than three million homes, but Jeffrey's company is not sitting still. "We are aggressively expanding into the U.S. and Europe, and working with some very large customers to install our product and better ourselves as a leader in their markets." Expanding development, a dedicated sales and engineering staff, a heavy dedicated schedule and a new office in the Netherlands (look for Core Networks' determination to dominate the market).

Mr. John LeFrancis, president and CEO of the firm, is Jeffrey's mentor in handling the financial side of which he was president and CEO when he was regional chairman of the board of RIM Ltd. Canada. LeFrancis is involved in a number of community issues and serves in advisory capacity to business in Boston, City and Montreal.

# Young Entrepreneur Awards

"We have a very strong local market that keeps us thriving." David Collins



David Collins and David Collins

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND David Collins ATLANTIS HEALTH SPA

### Atlantis: A Utopia Found

Photo described Atlantis as an ideal state. David and David Collins might describe their work as an effort to bring every individual to his or her ideal state. The owners of Atlantis Health Spa in Summerside, PEI, use a combination of complementary medicine, traditional European spa treatments and techniques to enhance personal health and well-being.

David, 30, developed an interest in natural and complementary medicine during a long recovery from illness in his teenage years. He went on to earn a doctoral degree in Aquatic therapy, a practitioner of naturopathic medicine and holds certification as a registered massage therapist. Canada, 29, an esthetician, grew up around alternative medicine. Together, they opened the House of Natural Therapy & Esthetics. "We decided to operate the two businesses under one roof," says Canada. "We didn't realize at the time that our services would come to complement one another."

They started 10 years ago in the basement of a strip mall. Now they operate Atlantis, an elegant waterfront facility where a staff of 10 offers an array of therapies and services including acupuncture, naturopathic medicine, various forms of massage, hydrotherapy, esthetic services, spa services and specialized esthetic services. "We are always going to new places, all over the world, finding out about exclusive services," says Canada. "We found through the years that for our business to survive, we have to continually reinvent ourselves." Canada and David's efforts have paid off. "Interest has grown," he says. "We draw from every corner of the island... [and] we anticipate that the summer season is going to be

incredibly busy. We have noticed an increasing trend where people come from all over Eastern Canada and even the New England states." With a new name, additional services and a spectacular new location, Canada and David can now achieve their goal of seeing Atlantis rival the world-class spas of Europe.

Mr. Scott MacIsaac, mayor of Summerside, PEI, is David and David's mentor. Mr. MacIsaac is a retired naval commander and was the first mayor of the town of Summerside. He is also the owner of several residential and commercial real estate and a member of Summerside's entertainment complex.



David Collins

## NEWFOUNDLAND Rodney England GUARDIAN SECURITY

### Securing Success

When he was in high school, Rodney England started his first home security company with his father in St. John's. Three years later, Rodney launched Guardian Security, a one-man business where he acted as salesman, technician and administrator. How he is at the helm of a hugely successful 60-person operation.

"I thought that offering businesses an opportunity to protect their families and possessions was a perfect way to give to the community," says Rodney. His timing couldn't have been better. "Wireless devices are much easier to install, and our prices are strongly competitive," he continues. "New home security is much more affordable for the average family." If a break-in occurs or a fire starts, monitoring devices alert ATT's emergency services and action is taken. Backed by a highly motivated team, door-to-door campaigns and telemarketing, Rodney's business is experiencing steady growth. In less than three years, Guardian Security has become an authorized dealer for

ADT, one of the world's best-known security companies, and still opened branches in Saint John, N.B. and Cornerbrook, N.S. Other business development plans include partnering with homebuilders and real estate agents, and a customer-referral reward program.

Rodney says his success path ran through "the school of hard knocks," since he had no formal training and had to acquire basic business skills on the way up. One obstacle that he has plenty of experience in surmounting, he goes to over and over again: 10 branches within the next two years, including west as far as Ontario and perhaps even across the U.S. border. "Our paramount goal is to be the largest and most successful ADT dealership worldwide, with branches in Canada, the U.S., continental Europe, the U.K., Ireland and the Caribbean," explains Rodney. A recent ADT award for the fastest growing branch in the world certainly indicates that Guardian Security may very well achieve that lofty goal.

Mr. David MacIsaac, mayor and councillor of City of St. John's, is Rodney's mentor for the company. Mr. MacIsaac is a retired naval commander and was the first mayor of the town of Summerside. He is also the owner of several residential and commercial real estate and a member of Summerside's entertainment complex.



Tracy Wallace

## NUNAVUT Tracy Wallace NATISO PRODUCTIONS

### Capturing a Way of Life

Imagine: Below the 60th parallel, we might struggle with the word, one without an English equivalent. But to Tracy Wallace, 26, a young woman living in Nunavut, it's a word that means "something like wilderness, a way of life, the way you must live in order to survive," she says. "Something that we as much know it is also our competitive edge over other producers within Nunavut."

"New people come every year ... Japanese, Americans, Germans." How Thinh Huynh

Founded in December 2000, Arctic Jewelers, in Montreal, is dedicated to showcasing and preserving traditional Inuit culture and its rich handicraft and hunting to sewing and skins. Everything that getting started was far from easy. "There was a drive for Inuit art and Inuit people to get into the business," says Thinh. "We took time. We convinced investors that this jewellery company is and will be viable."

"There are so many stories to tell," she continues. "Our project is based on communities. We're getting to know people who travel and want to know more about Inuit art. Another we did with the local hockey association. We donated some of the kits and created it into a 30-minute video for scouting purposes. They're also working with local youth, to help them develop and act in an original drama. "We're trying to build training and opportunities for young people," she says. "We're not high school students into the work area to find out what we do."

The usual start-up hurdles of obtaining sufficient financing and developing a client base haven't deterred Thinh, who, like most successful entrepreneurs, is full of enthusiasm. "We have contributed have people within Inuit art. We want to preserve their culture, have others who want to tell their stories, and we can communicate in Inuit art. We know our service is profitable. No one else can do it like we can."

Her first investment and CEO of Arctic Jewelers, a leading agency in Inuit art, is now. Previously director of the region, president of Arctic Department of Inuit Development. Her last two years have various development projects in Inuit art, as well as the role of Inuit art.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

### How Thinh Huynh ARCTIC JEWELLERS

#### A Northern Light

Yellowknife-long summer days, longer winter nights, it's not the first place most people think of when they want to start a new business. But How Thinh Huynh, 30, saw its potential. After into a team of jewellers, Huynh started studying jewelry-making and gemstone setting in 1989, and in 1990 moved to Yellowknife and opened Arctic Jewellers. And he's already looking for a larger store. Revenue climbed last year and Huynh expects them to double again by 2002. "My service is good," he says. "One important advantage we store offers is one-hour repairs. I don't have to send watches or jewellery all the way down to Edmonton to be repaired—I do it on the spot."

Customers appreciate Huynh's fast service.



How Thinh Huynh



Marie Gribben

but it's his custom-made jewellery that draws the most attention. "I create my own [jewellery] and make just one." If the customers want a different style, "they just give me a picture and I create it for them," says Huynh. Every year thousands of tourists flock to Yellowknife to see the northern lights. They make up more than 40 to 45 per cent of Huynh's business. "New people come every year ... Japanese, Americans, Germans," says Huynh. "Last year we had 13,000 Japanese." He attributes the increase in tourists to two factors. First, recently and safely direct air travel between Vancouver and Yellowknife. And second, he explains with a gleam in his eye, many believe a child conceived after viewing the northern lights will be especially intelligent. "We never heard that saying?" Huynh asks with a chuckle. "A lot of people say that."

To take the most of the tourist influx, Huynh advertises with the major tour operators. "Tourists come to my store to see a polar bear diamond," says Huynh, explaining that the Canadian diamonds are unique. Each is etched with a trademark polar bear image. When asked if he plans on staying in the jewellery business, Huynh lights up. "Yes... that is my future."

He first met, president and CEO of Arctic Jewellers, who has a similar job. Huynh, who developed and managed the Inuit Development Co-op, a role the president of the Arctic Jewellers Ltd. and CEO of Arctic Jewellers, President of Arctic Jewellers Ltd. and CEO of Arctic Jewellers, President of Arctic Jewellers Ltd. and CEO of Arctic Jewellers.

#### YUKON

Marie Gribben KUTTERS HAIRSTYLING

#### Shear Perfection

"You don't see that many people walking around with crazy haircuts and whatnot ... not in Whitehorse anyway," says Marie Gribben.

"Clients are attracted because of our unique experience and hair design expertise." Marie Gribben

But it's his custom-made jewellery that draws the most attention. "I create my own [jewellery] and make just one." If the customers want a different style, "they just give me a picture and I create it for them," says Huynh. Every year thousands of tourists flock to Yellowknife to see the northern lights. They make up more than 40 to 45 per cent of Huynh's business. "New people come every year ... Japanese, Americans, Germans," says Huynh. "Last year we had 13,000 Japanese." He attributes the increase in tourists to two factors. First, recently and safely direct air travel between Vancouver and Yellowknife. And second, he explains with a gleam in his eye, many believe a child conceived after viewing the northern lights will be especially intelligent. "We never heard that saying?" Huynh asks with a chuckle. "A lot of people say that."

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Canada

## Crimes or misdemeanours

Activists are calling on Ottawa to hurry up and get tough on animal cruelty

Rose and Ralph Musner slipped in and out of the Ontario Court of Justice in Newmarket last month unscathed. But demonstrators outside the building made sure the elderly couple's presence was felt anyway. Telling only a bullhorn, a representative for the International Fund for Animal Welfare described the alleged atrocities at the Musners' puppy-mill operation: "Scop Rose Musner," the group then chanted. "Stealing laws now." When the Musners' facilities were raided in the summer, as many as 230 dogs were found living in what Ontario animal welfare officials described as deplorable conditions. Some were even discovered in wooden crates in a field, with no roof over their heads to protect them from the elements.

The Musners face five counts of cruelty to animals. Yet it isn't the first time they have been criminally in a court book. The couple have a rap sheet, going back to 1964, of animal cruelty campaigns and convictions, including one that resulted in the maximum prison sentence of six months. But their legal entanglements never stopped them from continuing to do business—and animal welfare groups are outraged. They blame Canada's lax animal cruelty laws, and they're urging the federal government to quickly pass Bill C-15B, which will amend the Criminal Code and increase penalties for abuse. "We have seen many cases of repeat offenders," says Vicki Earle, CEO of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "It's obvious the current law is not a deterrent."

Changes are long overdue. The animal cruelty section of the Criminal Code hasn't been substantially amended since 1892. C-15B, an omnibus bill introduced in March by Minister of Justice Anne McLellan, increases penalties to include a maximum prison term of five years. It will also allow judges to ban offenders from ever owning an animal again,



The Musners attracted protesters (below), but one rescued dog finally got some love

and order them to pay for the care of the animals they abused (animal rescue charities now shoulder most of the cost). "C-15B tells judges that animal cruelty is an important crime that needs to be taken seriously," says Lelli Bragiel, a Toronto-based animal rights lawyer.

But C-15B isn't law yet—and a lot could still happen before Dec. 6, when the standing committee on justice and human rights makes its final recommendations on the bill to the House of Commons. This fall, the committee heard a number of testimony, particularly from the agriculture, fur and medical research industries. Among other things, spokesmen opposed the bill's provision to move animal

crucial laws from the property section of the Criminal Code to the special section. Currently, with animals defined as property, people who act with "legal justification"—such as a farmer using standard techniques to slaughter cattle—are ex-

cluded from prosecution. With the changes, that may no longer be the case, says Jim Horvath, executive vice-president of the Fur Council of Canada. "It could open the door to a lot of nuisance prosecutions against industry," he argues. Some MPs on the justice committee say the wording of C-15B protects industries using normal business methods from legal action. "Industry wants an all-out exemption and we just don't exempt people from the Criminal Code," says Liberal MP John Maloney. "If a farmer doesn't feed or water his animals, that is not normal husbandry practices." And there is one thing on which everyone agrees: after penalties are necessary. "People who create horrible pain for animals need to be effectively prosecuted," says Stephen Owen, parliamentary secretary to the minister of justice. Animal welfare groups hope that, with the help of C-15B, the courts will be able to do just that. —Susan McClelland



Should people conduct all animal cruelty law under provincial? **Editorial Board**



## The 'bedrock' of victory

Canada's corvettes were unlikely heroes of the war

BY JOHN DUMONT

On this wintry November morning, Canada's last corvette hangs above a Halifax naval gully where her hull is being cleaned. Yet, for anyone standing on the bridge of HMCS Sackville, it's possible to imagine what it must have been like cutting through a fog bank in the middle of the North Atlantic in the face of the Second World War hung in the balance. Offm perched in a nautically 45-degree angle to icy waves lashed the decks and penetrated into the crowded midships, all eyes would squint through the fog, searching for a glimpse of a German U-boat, a member of the infamous Nazi wolf packs that were terrorizing the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. "The corvettes were cheap, nasty and drumpy," Hugh MacNeil, 66, a retired vice-admiral and chairman of the trust that looks after the Sackville, says from her desk, "but they were all Canada was capable of in the 1940s—and they got the job done."

When the ink in the war, the Sackville is a floating museum on Halifax's harborfront. Her caretakers have done their best to ensure the 62.5-metre-long boat in the did in the last years of the war, after Germany had failed to secure Britain into submission by cutting off its North American supply lifelines. German U-boats, armed with powerful torpedoes and able to dive

below the ocean's surface within 30 seconds, sank almost 11 million tonnes of shipping in what Winston Churchill dubbed the Battle of the Atlantic. The Allies countered an intelligence gathering, evasive routing and the guns of their destroyers to circumvent the enemy craft. But their last line of defence was always the corvettes—durable, easy-to-build vessels based on a whaling ship design and only lightly armed—but escorted huge convoys of merchant ships crawling across the danger-filled seas. "The corvettes were the bedrock of the Allied effort in the Battle of the Atlantic," says MacNeil, a military historian who teaches at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton. "Without them the ultimate Allied victory would not have been possible."

So it's entirely fitting that on Dec. 7, when railfans remember Pearl Harbor, Canadians should also recall the 25 men lost aboard the corvette *Windflower* that same day in 1941, when she was accidentally rammed by a Danish freighter in dense fog off the Grand Banks. Over the course of the war, 10 of Canada's 123 corvettes sank. On the other side of the ledger, they are credited with sinking 16 enemy subs.

But there was no glamour in being on a corvette, and little thanks either. The British trust, appalled by convoy losses, pulled the Canadian Navy off convoy duty

from 1942 through 1943 to update its equipment. But even when they returned to duty, the corvettes were still a mystery. The ships, with crews of nearly 100, were sufficiently crowded and noisy to much that some never got over their seasickness. "We knew it was terrible," says Max Corkran, 81, a former naval officer aboard HMCS Moose Jaw. "But we were young men who didn't think anything was going to happen to us."

The Sackville actually did her bit. Commissioned on Dec. 29, 1941, she spent the next 32 months running convoys from St. John's, Nfld., to Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Sometimes the action got pretty hairy: the Sackville drove off several subs during wolf-pack attacks. Her closest call came during an October 1943, convoy when the Nazis unleashed their newly developed acoustic torpedoes. Six merchant ships and four escorts were sunk in the battle. But the Sackville emerged unscathed even after she was lifted out of the water by a tremendous explosion, probably when her own depth charges detonated a nearby torpedo.

When hostilities ended, most of the surviving corvettes headed to the scrapyard or were sold to other navies. But the Sackville remained in Canada as a training ship and later a research vessel. "We were lucky," says Bill Murray, 81, a retired seafaring executive living in Halifax who served on the Sackville in the war's final days. "It would be a terrible thing if not one corvette remained to remind us what we can accomplish." Particularly at a moment when Canadian ships are again sailing off to war.

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# FEELING THE PAIN

Layoffs and mill closures mount as the softwood lumber dispute bites deep

BY KEN MACQUEEN

It was a Thursday afternoon, less than a week before American lumber giant Weyerhaeuser Co. pronounced a death sentence, when manager Dave Sebelius walked through the forest, spreading silence at the Canadian White Pine mill in Vancouver. He stood at the edge of the Fraser River, where, as they have for eight decades, boats of western red cedar logs rode in water as still this day as grey glass. He followed the railway to the pileholder, which, in better times, loaded logs out of the river and onto barges and wooden buildings the size of aircraft hangars.

The air was thick with the perfume of cedar. After 21 years in the business, "wood-filled" is the only word he could find to describe the scent. He climbed the stairs and catwalks, past the giant bucket, past the headings where the logs are sawn into slabs, past the edges where the slabs become lumber. Nothing moved.

**THE SAWS** at Canadian White Pine are idled by the softwood lumber dispute with

the United States, the mill's biggest customer. Conservatism and anti-dumping duties imposed by the U.S. commerce department have added an average 32 per cent to the cost of Canadian softwood—priced Canadian timber, and especially premium B.C. cedar, out of the U.S. market. The dispute has caused 48,000 layoffs of mill and forestry workers in British Columbia alone, and closed mills in Quebec, the next largest softwood exporter.

Negotiations between Canadian and U.S. officials have been in production this fall on the mothballed White Pine mill (page 54). Trade officials seem unable to reconcile two profoundly differing visions rooted in the fact that Canadian timber comes primarily from provincial Crown-owned land, while U.S. timber is largely in private hands.

The Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, a politically powerful lobby dominated by western U.S. mill and forest owners, has led the 30-year fight to limit Canadian imports, claiming they are subsidized by artificially low stumpage or harvesting prices set by provincial governments. "Until Canada

lumber production is market-based," says coalition chairman Rusty Wood, president of a family-owned lumber company in Perry, Ga. (and well aware of the armaments about his home), "the United States cannot let unfair trade practices destroy our mills, our jobs and the forest landowners who rely on our industry."

The claims of protectionism cut both ways. NAFTA, the free-trade agreement, is, in the pained view of Canadian timber producers, an acronym for Nearly Always Favoring the Americans. They see the U.S. lumber lobby as violating trade law in order to shelter their inefficient operations from competition. The U.S. also wants an end to British Columbia's restrictions on raw log exports. Provincial forest workers consider that tantamount to exporting their jobs to U.S. mills.

The duties hit hardest in B.C., which sells 79 per cent of its softwood to America—half of the \$10 billion in annual Canadian softwood exports to the U.S. About 125,000 B.C. workers depend on the forest industry for employment, and it generates nine per cent of the provincial

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good ideas are growing



Canfor's outspoken Emerson has achieved near hero status in British Columbia

economy. It's the only game in town in many coastal and inland communities

White Pine, which sells 60 per cent of its production to such American customers as Home Depot Inc., has operated sporadically since the summer, needing to meet its contractual obligations, but often losing money by doing so because of the trade sanctions. The duties, says Sebelius, "has a major impact on our ability to operate."

Just eight of 400 hourly employees were working the day Sebelius, 44, took his walk. A maintenance worker approached him by the bus screen, which separates boards by size. He couldn't let the manager pass without asking the question on every worker's mind: "Got any good news for me, Daniel?" Sebelius had little to give but a few sympathetic words and a shrug.

**STRATEGIES IN B.C.** For resolving the dispute was widely Washington state-based Weyerhaeuser—which in 1999 bought B.C.'s giant forest company MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.—has been conspicuous. While denying its Canadian subsidiary is dumping cheap lumber in the American market, its corporate statements have attributed the fence, mired that the cost of its \$24-billion annual operation is based in the U.S.

For more impatience is Daniel Emerson, the outspoken president and CEO of Canfor Corp., Canada's largest softwood lumber producer. Just back from a frustration trip to Washington, Emerson filed a

suit onto a coffee table in his 36th-floor Vancouver office, and complained that U.S. trade law is an embarrassment. "It's really nothing more than a punitive instrument of narrow protectionist interests in the industry in the U.S., and complaint actions and decisions made by people in government." He's spending half his time on the dispute, time he'd rather spend growing Canfor's softwood in east prey for a foreign takeover, as MacMillan Bloedel before it.

Emerson met in Washington with Marc Racicot, the special envoy named by President George W. Bush to settle the dispute, and offered to fly him to his B.C. timber community like Fort St. James to see the damage firsthand. Racicot made a return visit to B.C. his work for talks with industry and government leaders, but he landed his visit to Vancouver, which is, of course, the province's largest city. Both Racicot, a former governor of Montana, and B.C. Premier Gordon Campbell left a meeting with only faint hope of major progress by Christmas. Yet people "with faces and homes and families" are being hurt on both sides of the border, said Racicot, whose home state is also reliant on timber exports. He said a lasting resolution "open for one based upon free-market principles"—requires negotiation rather than litigation. But litigation may be unavoidable.

Canfor's Emerson has aimed near-hero status in the province by opening, in frustration, another front in the sanctions

## INCHING TO A DEAL

History is decidedly against the negotiators as they grope for a way out of the dead-end of the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber dispute. Positive talks were dropped on Canadian lumber for the first time in 1789, and Sebelius hardly been as one of peace since. In the latest flare-up, the U.S. has left Canadian softwood exports with duties averaging 32 per cent, and Canada has responded by launching an inquiry against Washington at the World Trade Organization. Remarkably, negotiators are holding out hope that this time, the deal will be different. "Both sides have an incentive to reach a deal," says a senior Canadian official.

Canadian producers need peace more than their U.S. counterparts. With the duty in place, U.S. softwood can now build their own against northern exports. Meanwhile, it could take up to two years before the WTO gets around to a ruling. So if there's movement, it will mostly come from Canada. Officials say British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec—the main producers in the trade—are open to changing the system where damage fees paid by exporters are set by the producer at what the U.S. alleges are artificially low prices. In return, Ottawa will demand that Washington immediately lift the duties and guarantee access to market—without as colliding in the future. "We're looking at a long-term solution as we don't have to face this same situation five years from now," says a Canadian official. John Fregate, a lawyer for the U.S. Coast-to-forest timber leaders' groups, also says he needs a deal for all agreements. "Canadians are always going to feel we're more efficient," he notes. "We'll still have open competition and we will be happy."

As usual, the devil is in the details. Canadian officials say that since most of Canada's lumber production is on Crown lands—as opposed to in the U.S. where the private industry is privately owned—Canadian producers have a greater responsibility to protect the environment, adding to costs. As well, Canadian officials say market-based pricing would not necessarily result in limited charges for lumber in both countries.

The two sides are still aiming to establish by Christmas a framework of principles for an eventual agreement. Meetings will go on all this week in Washington and Toronto. "We should know by then whether we are going to meet the target date," says the Canadian official. And whether negotiators can finally put an end to 200 years of skirmishes.

Julian Beltrami



Sebelius's piles of lumber at Canadian White Pine will be gone for good by March

harsh. Canfor's launched a \$250-million (U.S.) lawsuit against the American government for what Emerson calls "arbitrary, arbitrary and punitive" violation of the free-trade agreement. He worried that the suit—which will take years to resolve—might be seen as fracturing the united Canadian negotiating front. Instead, he was "blown away" by the huge measure of public support he's received. He interprets it as a sense of relief that "somebody, somewhere, was actually standing up and trying to get back some control."

The logs for White Pine did come from the coast, from Vancouver Island and from the rain-forested Queen Charlotte Islands. They come from Deborah Martin, 45, and her husband, Andreas Ursinorsson, 58, who live in splendid isolation in the bush on remote tiny Queen Charlotte City Isle. It is a faber. The trees grow and grow timber.

They met more than 20 years ago at a Remembrance Day dance. "She was a young and beautiful log scaler," he says. "I asked her to dance." Their love affair with logging stretched back further still. They speak of it in spiritual terms. Martin grew up in logging camps where her father was a big shot. Ursinorsson says, simply: "It's just my life." Sometimes he stands before a tree he will cut and imagines in his mind: He is living in another form, perhaps supporting a Japanese temple, or as a fine piece of furniture, or as an American home.

They work for Weyerhaeuser. Their cur-

rent payoff will stretch deep into January. Or longer. They like many on the Charlottes, are living off their savings, and the salmon and reason in their frozen. They are not so much angry at their American neighbours as they are puzzled.

It didn't go unnoticed that the U.S. imposed its latest duty in the same October week that HMCS Vancouver and 235 Canadian personnel left Vancouver Island to join the American-led war on terrorism. What, after all, was the lesson of the Sept. 11 tragedy but the value of building new alliances and strengthening old ones? asks Ursinorsson. "What I'm hoping for is that people come in their wiser and see that it is important for us to stick together, to make our relationship work."

**NOT EVERYONE** is a diplomatist. "Just back the frigates," demanded a letter writer to Vancouver's *Premier* newspaper. During a conference call, provincial Forest Minister Mico de Jong appealed to American journalists: "Tell the U.S. commerce department, he argued, 'that we're actually on your side. You know, we're one of the good guys.'"

Molding that point is an expensive proposition. B.C. timber companies alone are spending \$35 million annually on lawyers and consultants, and to lobby the case across the personal agendas of the leaders of both countries, the only hope for a lasting solution. Simply getting the case on the radar in a preoccupied Washington is a challenge. Companies like Home Depot, home

builders associations and other groups have formed their own lobby, American Consumers for Affordable Housing, to make the case for cheap lumber imports. The tariff on Canadian lumber, which accounts for a third of the U.S. market, adds an estimated \$1,500 to the cost of a home, says spokeswoman Susan Penner. "The U.S. is pushing Canada around," she says. "The important thing, we really believe, is for Canada to stand firm. We really think there is a huge chance to win on this."

So far, though, the battle is political rather than consumer-driven. The well-funded U.S. lumber lobby has a list of its own mill closures and failed businesses. It also has a powerful advocate in Montana's Max Baucus, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and an outspoken critic of Canadian timber imports.

The thousands of Canadian layoffs that resulted from the anti-dumping duty levied on Oct. 30 was front-page news for days in B.C. In the influential *Whistler Post*, it merited a single business brief deep in the newspapers.

When the news did come, it was bad. On Nov. 14, Weyerhaeuser's Vancouver office announced the permanent closure of Canadian White Pine by March. It had opened since 1925—the first mill owned by H. R. MacMillan, and a foundation of the former MacMillan Bloedel empire. A nearby pulpwood plant, employing 106, shuts in January. White Pine's work will go to live other company mills in B.C. A Weyerhaeuser news release blamed an "unprecedented number of serious challenges" facing the B.C. coastal forest industry. Among them, the softwood lumber tariff, which left too many mills for too few markets.

Company staff had time to phone most workers with the news, but some heard it on the radio. Lumber carrying workmen packages were hand-delivered later that day to workers' homes. Dave Rodney, a lift-truck driver with 32 years seniority, said he'll clear \$20,000 overtime after tax. "I don't know what I'm going to do," he said, the shock still setting in. "What's going to hire me at 50?"

He gave a bitter laugh at the Weyerhaeuser's indifference to his severance notice. "The future is growing," reads its motto. But not in B.C.



Donald Cox

## Now for the good news

Americans celebrated Thanksgiving last week. Remediably, most had much to be thankful for. A mere two months earlier, the nation was gripped by grief and fear. The grief was for the thousands of people murdered in New York and Washington and for the loss of the nation's sense of invulnerability to foreign attack. The fear was of new terrorist atrocities, of crime and of recession.

Then came northern and the outbreak of a shooting war in Afghanistan. Prominent pundits asserted that the United States faced the kind of sustained horror that had engulfed the British and the Soviets in that rugged land. Even the optimists endorsed President Bush's forecast that the war against terror would take years. Obama bin Laden took to the airwaves to tell us to expect new punishment. He was vague about what he had in mind, but did suggest he had access to nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, others were going bankrupt, unemployment was soaring and the only disagreement among experts about the recession was whether it would be the worst in decades or average, like its predecessor in 1990-1991. Consumer confidence had been rising before Sept. 11, most experts assumed it would now collapse (partly because the confidence of most experts was collapsing).

So what actually happened?

1. Retail sales for October had their biggest leap in decades, up 7.1 per cent, led by the most prodigious automobile sales ever. Since September, consumer-confidence numbers reported by the major surveys have wavered only modestly.

2. The stock market went on a tear, curing its entire bin Laden-inflicted wounds.

3. The Tallbills lost one stronghold after another rather suddenly and lost one leader after another rather suddenly. Osprey's fellow cave dwellers were reported to be looking for a big Tallbill and giving few return calls.

4. World leaders who had succored at George W. Bush were coming to pay calls and ask how they could help out. Conspicuous in Crawford, Tex., was former KGB boss and now president of Russia, Vladimir Putin.

All this good news coming all at once was too much for the U.S. bond market. After rallying splendidly in response to news that the U.S. Treasury would no longer be issuing 30-year bonds, the treasury bond market took gas. Long government bonds have, since mid-October, displayed the kind of volatility one tends to associate with Nasdaq biotech stocks. In five wild trading days, they gave up all their gains achieved since September.

Economists are now arguing about the date when the U.S. entered recession. That's good, progress. Only a handful of mainstream economists thought the U.S. was in recession on Sept. 10, but the majority of the profession is now trying to find evidence that the U.S. was in recession since springtime. Why? Because the longer ago the U.S. went into recession, say the sages, the sooner it will come out. If economists were doctors, they would tell you you were OK even though you thought you were doing poorly; then if you suddenly broke out in spots, they'd want to baculate the onset of illness to tell you how soon you'd see better.

A reasonable interpretation of the ferocity in the capital markets:

1. The Fed's frantic easing and the Bush tax cuts have finally begun to do their work. The U.S. will exit from recession even if Congress doesn't agree on any further stimulus.

2 The extraordinary military success achieved despite the warnings from so many prominent pundits is a tonic to the American spirit. On Thanksgiving, the people seemed to believe, as the President has put it, "God is committed to bless America."

3 Everybody loves bargains. The upside of the downsliding of car prices, oil, natural gas, uniforms and hotel rooms is that those who have money and/or

credit (about 95 per cent of the population) can do great deals. What's not to like about that? Besides, when you buy a car at zero financing or a plane ticket at 70 per cent off, you're not only doing yourself a favour, you're helping America to get rolling again. Spending was never so thrifty—and so victorious.

4. Inventories are getting into better shape across most of American industry (apart from the telecom and networking companies). Recession ends when inventories are low, money is cheap and plentiful, and consumers have begun to develop a spending itch. In other words, we're close to (or even past) what economists call "the inflection point," which is when the economy begins to turn up.

What the wild bond markets say is that investors are no longer rushing to treasury bonds from fear of stocks or corporate bonds. The powerful stock market rally has convinced bond investors that recovery is just over the horizon. That may be a tad optimistic, but it was a splendid background for Thanksgiving.

*Donald Case is chairman of Harris Investment Management in Chicago and Toronto-based Jones Howard Investments.*



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# SELLING THE CELLS

A cool new generation of do-it-all phones enters the market at a tough time

BY CHRIS WOOD

So he looks harmless enough, sitting there behind the wheel of his Chevy van outside a school in southwest Calgary. Just another stay-at-home mom waiting for the kids to get out. Except this mom isn't talking text with a paperback or some lettering. She's phoning the downdraft of global e-mails. At this very moment, in fact, Ross Seabrook is staging a wave of nuclear strikes against a distant rival in a classic struggle for wealth and power being waged around the world—and across the tiny screen of his cellphone. It's all a game, of course, a tricky multi-player contest pitting cellphone users against each other in simultaneous luring wars. But, confesses Seabrook, "It's an addict. It's a lot of fun making an enemy."

So much fun that Seabrook figures the spends for more time playing *Angry Birds*—the creator of a Vancouver software company—than she does actually talking on her four-year-old cellphone. Which makes the blind and bubbly Calgary

mother of four exactly the kind of consumer that cellphone makers and wireless carriers are praying for more of.

Against a second gloom that set in even before the September terror attacks, Canada's wireless industry is hibernating heavily on a mix of game-playing moms, corporate road warriors and digitally savvy kids to lift it above the weight of debt taken on to build new and faster cellular networks. All four major Canadian carriers will switch on their new services in major cities by early next year, with coverage in the rest of the country to follow. The networks differ slightly among carriers. But all accomplish much the same thing: they let Web-enabled cellphones connect to the Internet at roughly the same speed as a good dial-up connection from a desktop computer—unprecedented in the wireless world. To make those networks pay, however, carriers and phone makers now must sell consumers on a new generation of "convergence"—great-speak for devices that combine the attributes of a cellphone with a text-messaging tablet like Canada's BlackBerry and a Web-enabled personal digital assistant like the Palm—more to mention a mobile computer model.

Despite an uptick in handset sales in the wake of Sept. 11, news out of the wireless sector has been mostly gloomy for months. Montreal-based Microcell Communications Inc., home of the Fido brand and the smallest of the big four, lost \$120 million in the third quarter. CEO André Tremblay called the business environment "the worst the industry has seen for as long as anybody can remember." No. 1 carrier

Rogers AT&T Wireless, which launched its new network in November (and whose majority owner, Rogers Communications Inc., also owns *Maclean's*), had a \$29-million third-quarter loss. Second-ranked Bell Mobility does not separate out its wireless line, but in Montreal parent, BCE Inc., declared a third-quarter loss of \$146 million. While Burnaby, B.C.-based Telus Corp.—the parent of third-ranked Telus Mobility—boosted a third-quarter profit of \$584 million, that almost surely came from other ventures.

Handset makers have their own woes. Although industry leader Nokia Corp., based in Finland, is in the black, profit is down 70 per cent from a year ago due to a worldwide drop-off in sales. America's Motorola Corp. had its third losing quarter in a row, and posted red ink for the rest of the year. After working handset losses mount, Sweden's Telefon AB L.M. Ericsson has gotten out of the business entirely, spinning it off to a joint venture with Japan's Sony Corp.

They, along with carriers and a host of smaller companies making software for Web-enabled cellphones, are counting on the new networks to turn things around. On the evolutionary path from first-generation analog cellphones through second-generation digital phones to an envisaged future of lightning-fast wireless chatter among appliances of every sort, marketers and engineers quibble about whether this represents a real third-generation advance—known as 3G—or a second-generation extension dubbed 2.5G. What's more important is whether the connection speeds they make possible will finally sell consumers on the value of services that have been available on some cellphones for about a year, at much slower

delivery speeds.

Serves like *Angry Birds*. The game is one of about 20 offered by Air Games Wireless Inc., a start-up based in bedeviled Vancouver. It licenses its game and chat software to carriers—Telus in Canada, others in New Zealand, Holland and the Philippines. They in turn bill players a few cents each time they play. "Every time you take," says Air Games' premier Fred Gishewski, "Telus makes some revenue, and we make a part of that." Telus charges 10 cents for each turn of *Angry Birds*. Not much. Still, Seabrook, the self-confessed "addict," expects her payment to add as much as \$600 a month to her net bill.

It's an effect carriers hope to replicate with dozens of other services that become more lucrative at the higher speeds of the new networks. Among them: downloadable content (ring tones, music clips and games), next-generation sports headlines, online banking, stock quotes and bidding on Internet auctions, movie listings and restaurant reviews, discussions, daily jokes and even archives of suggested pick-up lines. More relevant to business users will be the ability to access corporate networks, desktop applications and specialized software from the road. Those will be available directly on the phone itself, or could be accessed at full speeds from a laptop connected to the phone. A frequent live-instance snagged by marketers is the ability to update a PowerPoint presentation with new prices from

head office on the way into a sales meeting. Economists and Vancouver-based wireless consultant Michael Kullmann has tried many of the pioneering services on both existing Web-enabled phones and the spicier new networks. "For anything except e-mail now and then, it's been just okay," he says. "Now it does become useful."

Handset makers hope to add to the appeal of such wireless online services by packing the next generation of communications—no longer simple telephones—with additional features. Models available or coming soon from Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson, as well as South Korea's Samsung and Japan's Kyocera, boast bigger on-board memories, bigger screens (monochrome for now, but color versions will begin to appear next year) and, in some cases, mini-turbo but full-alphabet "QWERTY" key-





boards. With as much as 40 megabytes of memory, some new phones rival devices like the Palm, Google (PDA), Research In Motion's BlackBerry or Handspring's Visor. Developers of these, in turn, are working to add voice to their existing wireless Internet capabilities. Handspring, for one, hopes to have something called the Treo—already for sale in Britain—on the market in Canada by mid-2002. "The idea," says Handspring founder Jeff Hawkins, "was to combine a phone, organizer and wireless data access into one small product so people could carry a single device instead of two or three."

For carriers, it's all about "arpo." What sounds like a rude noise is actually wireless industry verbal shorthand for a critical number: average per customer, or "ARPU." An ordinary mobile-phone service has become a commodity in recent years, meaning it has been pushed to the bone. Nor do carriers profit from handset sales: Canadian carriers have traditionally subsidized their customers by selling handsets at below cost, hoping to make back the investment on airtime charges. As the economy sours and cellphone sales level off, carriers are increasingly desperate to wring more revenue from each existing user. "What's going to drive ARPU higher," says Jim Pilon, Motorola Canada's director of wireless marketing sales, "is downloading ring-tones, downloading music, downloading applications onto the device."

But the new model remains unproven. If they build it, will Canadians come? The evidence to date is hardly encouraging. Available for a year, Internet services over low-speed connections from cellphones have hardly taken the nation by storm. Among existing users of Palm-style devices, fewer than five per cent add available wireless services, says Dennis Asbury, general manager of TELUS Computers Inc., which sells electronic equipment to companies. He expects that number to grow once higher speeds are available on national networks—but only to about 15 per cent within the first year.

Another unknown is whether Canadian youth will embrace the phone-based e-mail boxes in Europe and Japan, where it is a hugely popular, as SMS (for short message service). In those places, phone companies don't charge out

## G-SPOTS AND X-RATINGS

VHS and Beta, Apple and the PC. Now, the dog and the penguin. As the wireless industry gears up for a massive marketing assault to promote its new phones, there is once again a question of standards. While Microsoft's Vista patch will always be able to speak to Telenor's penguin, the difference could affect which phone you buy.

Canada's four major wireless carriers used various incompatible technical standards for cellphone traffic before the advent of the latest networks, and they still will. Bell Mobility and Telus Mobility, which employed the CDMA standard widely used in North America, have adopted its next-generation equivalent, the universal mobile LTE, to transmit data, such as Web pages and messages. Rogers KISST and Moviel, whose new networks use the Global System for Mobile Communication standard (GSM) that is also deployed in Europe and Asia, are adopting its high-speed data sister known as GPRS. Happily, the big four have agreed on a

standard for calls they receive, as Canadians currently do, and for fewer people have access to the Internet from personal computers. With Canadian kids accustomed to free instant messaging from their desktops, be willing to pay for the same thing on a cellphone? Carriers aren't sure, but they took a big step toward making it more likely on Nov. 6, agreeing to open their networks beginning next year so that an SMS message sent on one of them will be able to reach its recipient on any of the others. But that may not be enough. "To get this down to the consumer," says economist Kuhlmann, "you have to go on an order of magnitude cheaper. It simply will not happen if it is not a cheap, all-you-can-eat plan."

For executives talked with making the new networks pay, figuring out how to charge for them is a burning priority. "Pricing initiatives is so sensitive it's a competitive issue," says Ilya Panchenko, president of Microsoft's oper-

ating subsidiary Microsoft Communications. "You search for the sweet spot." One big change between the new networks is always "on"—economically speaking, it's always on every cellphone within range every few seconds—the old notion of charging customers for how long a circuit is open is meaningless. "It's a new billing paradigm," says Charlotte Burke, Bell Mobility's vice president of market development. "We go from billing in time to billing in data, by kilobits or packet or whatever." Burke predicts consumers will be paying for some services on a per-use basis, for others with the flat monthly rate.

But as carriers, software developers and handset makers all search for the sweet spot on the new networks, longer range plans for even better wireless will still be being scheduled out into the future. True 3G networks able to deliver streaming video and interactive games to handsets at speeds approaching today's cable and high-speed phone connections were once anticipated by 2003 or 2004. They're now more likely to appear in the second half of the decade. The players have their hands full selling Canadians on the value of paying bigger monthly phone bills for portable, but still tiny, windows on the Internet. That, and the primal satisfaction of launching the old global nuclear attack.

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# HAZARDOUS HEALTH CARE

In their single-minded quest to heal, hospitals can be major polluters

Hospitals are not supposed to make you sick. Yet they have that potential, although not in ways many people might immediately recognize. Hospitals put in unsustainable waste on the environment, consuming energy around the clock and handling hazardous chemicals. Their incinerators, many operating in densely populated neighbourhoods, are one of the largest sources of toxic dusts in Canada.

It's not a pretty picture, so sorry health-care consumers. Some, like Lions Gate Hospital in North Vancouver, are ahead of the curve. Lions Gate, which operates in the North Shore region that *Maclean's* ranked last in Canada for the delivery of health care this year and in 2000, closed an incinerator in the mid-1980s and replaced it with a state-of-the-art blood-pressure equipment and thermometers consuming mercury, a neurotoxin. And this year, it agreed to an unprecedented analysis of its "ecological footprint," a statistical measure of how much land is needed to produce the resources it consumes, and absorb the waste it produces.

The findings by Dr. Susan Germain, a general practitioner working in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE), show Lions Gate has an ecological footprint of almost 5,000 hectares, or 737 times its actual size. That makes the hospital—and by extension any hospital—a considerably above-average polluter. By comparison, taken as a whole, the city of Vancouver requires a relatively much smaller land mass—180 times its total area—to feed itself and go about its business. At Lions Gate, energy use accounts for 88 per cent of the footprint. But Germain also found it consumes almost 1.8 million pairs of gloves a year—an average of eight pairs per patient per day—contributing 6.6 tonnes of paper, 7.8 tonnes of latex and 21 tonnes of plastic



McKnight is happy to test energy conservation at her North Vancouver facility

to the waste stream. Says Germain: "Hospitals are very resource intensive and pose an unsustainable burden on our environment."

Cathy McKnight, Lions Gate regional director of support services, eagerly agreed to the study, saying the benchmark findings can help gauge the effectiveness of cleanup efforts. Next month, North Shore and the neighbouring Vancouver-Richmond health region will begin shipping their bio-medical waste to a new facility in nearby Port Coquitlam, instead of diverting it to the United States for incineration. Under the new system, a pressurized airtight chamber will aerobically shred the waste for safe disposal along with ordinary garbage. "I feel very comfortable that we're doing a very good job," says McKnight. "But we're not sitting in isolation thinking that we've done it all and now we can relax."

Coming up with the actual footprint measurement was difficult, partly because many manufacturers refused to give Germain precise information on the materials in their products. One of the most glaring shortcomings, says Germain: difficulty in estimating the amount of disease escaping into the atmosphere from incin-

erators. And the situation could be much worse at other hospitals. "Lions Gate has a huge footprint," says Germain, "despite the fact a lot of staff members are very interested in the environmental effects of health care."

Going green can be daunting. Last year, Ontario's Cambridge Memorial Hospital became the first in North America to earn an ISO 14001 rating—an international standard recognizing its sound environmental practices, including recycling plastic intravenous bags into car parts. But CEO Helen Wright says her hospital took the environmental initiative with a sense that it was the right thing to do, even though the financial implications were uncertain. "Leadership," says Wright, "is about taking risks."

Lions Gate Hospital is putting its own neck on the line. Volunteering data that show it's a major polluter takes courage, says CAPE chairman Dr. Trevor Hancock. The point that needs to be made, he says, is that "we're finally getting a handle on the scale of the resources being used in hospitals—and it can begin to take your breath away." Just what hospitals needed—another headache.

Douglas Hineschke



Brad Bead, CFP®  
Health Care Insurance Specialist

## On The Pursuit of Happiness and How Financial Planning Runs.

By his own admission, what got Brad's financial planning career up and running was running. It was a casual way of introducing a healthful lifestyle activity to offset the effects of a busy study schedule at university. However, Brad soon found himself with more energy and - shortly thereafter - on the varsity team. After graduation, while working towards his Certified Financial Planner designation, Brad landed on a whole new track.

Today, Brad serves the financial planning needs of kinesiologists and other self-employed health care professionals. Who are frequently in favour of mixing business and pleasure and discuss issues and solutions with Brad during a friendly 10 k run. Fitness - whether physical or financial - invigorates us through consistent exercise, paced to the individual.

From determining your needs to setting financial goals to meet each milestone in life, for most of us there is no finish line. Financial planning represents a lifelong activity pursued by Brad who is one of more than 13,000 CFP professionals in Canada and 62,000 internationally in 13 countries. Each one serving people just like you.

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People Edited by Shonda Dezel



The original Gee Xer takes aim at hipsters

## Looking for answers, with angst

Douglas Coupland would rather tell people that he is unemployed than an author. "If they know you are a writer, they lie," says the Vancouver-based Coupland, who wrote the 1991 Generation X, coining a term that now defines an entire age-group in North America. "They pump things up," he adds. Coupland, 38, would rather hear people's raw, raw stories than the glossy and refined versions. And an added bonus of saying you are unemployed, he continues, is that it will clear a room. "They quickly flee because you have unemployed friends that will want them."

Talking with Coupland is three-dimensional. He fills his speech with verbal ellipses, brackets and footnotes. And Coupland, who has just released his tenth book, *All Families Are Psychics*, prefers his world stripped bare of social niceties. He

announces that he doesn't want to talk about *All Families*, then betrays it up. "When you are young, you like to think, 'I've escaped all that holism and biddishish of my parents,' but it just comes back to you." Later, he returns to the topic of loneliness. "We don't train ourselves to recognize loneliness. We are an ill-equipped verbally and educationally that you can go for five years thinking that you have some psychological condition." But anxiety, like the generation he both embraces and shames, Coupland is perpetually questioning, messy with angst. "On paper I look like I am not lazy, but I feel," he pauses for a minute, closing his eyes, "like maybe I am not doing nearly as much as I could be doing."

Read the interview with Douglas Coupland online  
[coupland.ca/press](#)

## The C is for crabby

J.C. MacKenzie is what some might call a fairly dour guy for the past two years, the 41-year-old Toronto native has portrayed a crumbly character on Fox's hit show *Dark Angel*, a futuristic drama about a lawbreaker and cast with his bewitching daughter. "I'm the old guy on the show," says MacKenzie of his character, Harrow, a like-counter company manager. "It's frightening to be the oldest person in the cast."

MacKenzie is actually an outgoing, talkative joker who couldn't be more pleased with his TV

person. "I've always played straight, boring white guys," he says. "It's funny to be the guy who people don't like." Before coming to Vancouver to take on the arduous task of trading barbs with *Dark Angel*'s hot starlet Jessica Alba, MacKenzie lived



## A real throaty thrill

About six o'clock on the morning of Oct. 9, *Toronto Today* was rushed to the emergency ward of a downtown Toronto hospital complaining of sharp pains in her back. Only hours before, the throat-singer from Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, had performed in front of a sold-out crowd at the Hummerbird Centre, singing backup for Björk, Iceland's pop queen. The concert was the first time Tago, 26, had been home to Canada since she joined Björk's European tour this past September. Turns out Tago had a serious kidney infection and was going to have to stay back and miss the rest of the tour.

Currently recuperating at a friend's home in Vancouver, Tago seems unfazed by her misfortune. "It was so wonderful to see part of the world I had only heard about,"

says Tago, who grew up in a town of 1,500 people. "It was nice to show the world that Canada is not just what happens in Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa and Halifax."

Tago plans on showing Canadians what her particular musical style is all about. "It involves circular breathing and calling different notes from your throat," says Tago, who hopes to headline her own tour once she bounces back from the infection. "Sometimes it sounds like animals and other trees like wind." Yet, always unique.



Nunavut's pop prodigy

In the U.S. for 10 years, growing close to *Stewart Redish's* Master Gun and David S. Bailey's *The Practice*. Now, he spends what little free time he has reacquainting himself with his home country. "It was daunting to come back to Canada to work," says MacKenzie. "But eventually I'm here, I desperately want to make a habit of it."

In one way though, MacKenzie is finding the transition from L.A. to Vancouver a little difficult. "It's just so rainy and overcast most of the time," he complains. "I'll have one more person tell me how beautiful it is here. I'm going to hit them." Guess it's not just MacKenzie's character who gets cranky.



## HERO OF THE HUMDRUM

Richard B. Wright proves that the tale of a dull life can be extraordinary

BY JOHN DEMROSE

Wit and delight, Richard B. Wright isn't half-swallowed by a large armchair in his Toronto home. For someone who's just swept the Double Crown of Canadian fiction, winning both the \$25,000 Giller Prize and the \$15,000 Governor General's Award for fiction for his ninth novel, *Class Collaps*, the 64-year-old former teacher and book salesman seems irrevocably philistine. He admits that all the media attention has given him an interesting glimpse of fame—"For a little while, all the lenses are trained on you when the phone rings, it's for you." But he also gives the impression that, once an up-ticking Ontario-Montrealer rose to its out-

due way, he'll be glad to get back to the humdrum routines of a writer's day. "I think I'm fairly grounded in the ordinary realities of life," he says. "That's where I came from, and that's where I believe we must find our happiness—in the quotidian. Not in these last days."

Someday, you can imagine his brut, no-nonsense heroine, Clara Collaps, saying just that. At a time when other Canadian writers have been earning our attention on such exotic subjects as Hiroshima or the First World War, Wright has stuck faithfully to the land of modest focus that has sustained his 30-year career. An unassuming schoolteacher in 1990s Ontario, Clara is the sort of woman who used to be dismissed, if not outright pined, for

a life in which it was widely assumed nothing much happened. Wright shows otherwise, borrowing into Clara's hidden reserves of passion with a skill that makes her one of the most compelling heroines of recent Canadian fiction. Mylie Bruce, Wright's editor at HarperCollins, reads her excitement at first reading Wright's manuscript: "He caught the female sensibility in a way most male writers never do. I hadn't felt that so strongly since I'd read Brian Moore's *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne*."

Bruce also praises Clara Collaps's "technically brilliant" use of letters and diary entries to catch the speech idiosyncrasies and social atmosphere of the 1930s. It's as if she has a strong hold on Wright's imagination. He

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was born near the end of it, in 1937, in Midland, Ont., one of five children in a working-class family. Growing up in the Forties, he felt haunted by the previous decade, not only because his parents talked about it, but because "we were still surrounded by the artifacts of the Thirties—the moon-and-salad-and-salads and big, heavy cars that were no longer manufactured during the war, when the economy switched to military production. There was still a Thirties ambience."

Wright says he never wanted to be a writer at a boy. A poor student, he preferred hockey to English classes when, as he puts it, "we learned poems like Browning's *My Last Duchess* to death." But he began to read on his own, drifting to such finds as Hemingway's short stories, J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* and Harold Robbins' pulp novels, which helped ignite a lifelong fascination with New York—the city where Clara's younger sister, Nora, becomes a radio actor and minor celebrity. In the mid-'50s Wright enrolled in radio and television arts at Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Tech-

nic and read poetry. Wright has always had to work at other jobs to support his family—he and his librarian wife, Phyllis, have two grown sons. "I've never expected to make my living as a writer," he says.

Writer Robert Fulford, a member of the Giller Prize jury, thinks that Wright's novels "have from the beginning deserved more attention in this country than they've had." Many readers have been kept away, Fulford suspects, by Wright's focus on ordinary lives. "If you were to summarize the subjects of his novels, you would never say they were dramatic or sensational. You might even think there was nothing there. But there's a great deal there. Two months after reading *Clara Galloway*, I still had all its characters in my head." The four years it took to write *Clara Galloway* coincided with the final stretch of Wright's 20-year teaching career at Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ont., where he and Phyllis have continued to live since his retirement last spring. He usually rose at 4:45 each morning to peck away for a couple of hours on his vintage electric typewriter

this busyday from one place to another, with a man in my smoking and that look from the desk clerk as we go out the door."

This manuscript connects to another of Wright's purposes. He wanted to show how hard life was for people in the Thirties, and not just because of the Depression. "A lot of women under 40 or even 50 don't realize what life was like in the pre-pill era," he says. "Women were often abhorrently terrified of an unwanted pregnancy. It could end your career, ruin your life." Editor Bruce Watson of *Clara Galloway* makes this point when she asked several younger women in her publishing office to read it. "A lot of these women are post-feminist and inclined to be critical of feminist thinking. But *Clara Galloway* opened their eyes. One told me that she suddenly understood from the success of Clara's life how much women were denied by society. By telling what appears to be a period story, Richard has written a book that speaks deeply to younger women."

Surely one reason Clara is so alive to readers is that she was so alive to Wright. "I thought of her constantly," he says of the years of composition. "I'd be talking with someone at school, and my mind would drift to her, to whatever difficulties she was in." Interestingly, he never imagined Clara clearly in a visual sense. "I only knew that she was tall, not unattractive, with short dark hair. What really interested me was her emotional appearance. Beneath all that rectitude was a passion for life, and an awareness of the passing of time."

Wright believes that time is the common subject of all his books. He frames the central question of our Western, urban society this way: "When we lose the idea of immortality, what do we do with time—the small amount of time that is our life?" That is the conundrum faced by the hero of *The Weekend Men*, who invests his life being eaten up by the trivialities of his job. And that is the problem confronted by Clara Galloway, who senses her anomaly and her taste for adventure withering inside her. Wright is frankly admiring of Clara for coming to grips with her longings in an unconventional way. "I like exploring characters like Clara who take hold of the present, who don't live in the future, or pine unnecessarily for the past, both of which are errors and delusions. That is really what I've been writing about for most of my life, I think."

**'A lot of women under 40 or even 50 don't realize what life was like in the pre-pill era. Women were terrified of an unwanted pregnancy.'**



nology and toyed with the idea of writing for the small screen. It was only after graduation—and short stints working for a small-town newspaper and radio station—that he joined the publishing house Macmillan of Canada in Toronto and began to arrange himself as an author. "I had the job of reading through the slush pile, and I loved it, because as bad as these manuscripts were, I just wanted to be close to writers."

In 1968, he was a salesman for Macmillan when he quit to write his first novel, *The Weekend Men*. Upon its publication in 1970, this modest but very funny tale of a salesman who tries his job inside little impression in Canada, but received warm praise when it appeared in the United States the following year. It was the beginning of a career that would draw a loyal (and lively

before heading off to the classroom. At first, he had trouble finding the novel's voice, but throughout his struggles one idea remained constant: he wanted Clara to have an affair in the Toronto of the 1930s. "It was a very different city at that time—Protestant, upright and Orange, like a little Belfast," he says. "I wanted to explore the corruption of the spirit created by that kind of puritanism."

He also wanted to convey Clara's place in standing up to all that. There is a passage in the book Wright is particularly fond of that catches his heroine's state of mind after she leaves an assignation with her lover, Corfield Clara, in her diary: "I am not eighteen years old. I am thirty-four, and have chosen to become involved with a married man. And so there will always be

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Films **BRIAN D. JOHNSON**

# Through 9/11 glasses

A romance, an immigrant drama and a CIA thriller take on new meaning

In the opening minutes of *Stranger in New York*, Tommy (Ed Burns) stands on a Manhattan rooftop and talks about picking up the pieces after being crushed by his girlfriend. "What are you gonna do," he shrugs, "live your life in fear of a broken heart?" But as the scene unfolds, you find yourself wincing at the twin towers of the World Trade Center, which looms in the background, and thinking about how shattered on a different scale, Tommy later talks of going up with "the bridge and tunnel crowd" in Queens, across the river from Manhattan, and "seeing the city from a distance." Again, you can imagine only a single skyline.

Just as the world looks different post-Sept. 11, so do the movies. Some, such as *Kamelot*, are more relevant than ever. Others have acquired an unintended gravity—such as Quebec's *L'été de goudoun* (Tar Antel), which climaxes with an Arab immigrant hijacking an airplane on a runway; or Hollywood's *Spy Game*, in which a suicide bombing brings down a massive apartment block in Beirut.

Originally set for release in September, *Stranger in New York* was postponed. And now it's odd to see a movie so emphatically set in a New York where the characters have nothing to worry about but love and sex. A contemporary picture suddenly becomes a period film. Yet even without Sept. 11, there's something new about the Manhattan movie that writer-director Burns brings to this lively, engaging ensemble piece. It's the kind of driving relationship comedy Woody Allen used to make, with rose-*Woody* types who can take a heckle. And they all talk in those "Whaddya mean?"... "some



Burns and Trudess keep the relationship comedy percolating

of pleasing, incoherently Tommy a Macho Woody, a gift TV producer who picks up a Puerto Rican mother (Rosario Dawson) in a video store. Her ex-husband is Nebiush Woody (David Krumholtz), a young downtown musician who wrote a teenage waitress (Brittany Murphy). Then there's Grumpy Woody—a ploddering dentist (Stanley Tucci) who's having an affair with the waitress while neglecting his wife (Hilary Swank).

Although the duty-drama narrative is a tad contrived, Burns keeps the comedy percolating with a nimble wit. Tucci is a master of ditheringness and desire. And the female performances are especially strong, most remarkably from Gishwin, who plays against type as an earnest wife in the *Mia Farrow* mould. At one point, her character laments the "void" in the lives of a generation that lacks the control of a war or depression. If only she knew.

There's no shortage of context in *L'été de goudoun*, a provocative and poignant drama by Quebec writer-director Denis Chénouard. His story focuses on a Montreal family of Algerian immigrants who are on the verge of gaining Canadian citizenship when the 19-year-old son, Hafid

(Rahul Ait Ouyahia), makes their future by joining a group of activists. After Hafid disappears on a clandestine mission, his father (Zinedine Soualem) and girlfriend (Catherine Trudess) go searching for him. It's an odd-couple road trip into the white desert of a Quebec winter—with Arabic rhythms played on the sound track. The plot takes a sudden turn as a snowmobile squad of activists tries to turn back a flight of deportees on an airport runway. But in the heart-breaking conflict between the father, who craves security, and the son, who craves justice, the drama strikes a powerful chord. And in light of Sept. 11, this tale of an Arab family learning the words of *O Canada* while grappling with the trauma of immigration is more resonant than ever.

Directed by Tony Scott (Crimson Tide), *Spy Game* is a clever, efficient thriller that tries to extract some romance from the sordid politics of the CIA. Robert Redford stars as Nathan Murr, a spook on the verge of retirement who spends his last day at the office trying to save his protégé, Tommy (Brad Pitt), from being executed in a Chinese prison. While outmanoeuvring his superior, who wants Tommy dead, Nathan tells their seriocaperous saga in flashbacks that range from Vietnam to Lebanon. It's Redford's movie, and as a weathered pro, he's at the top of his game, while Pitt just laughs his head down and plays cool. Not so long ago, *Spy Game* would have been fine occupant fare. But these days, there's something perverse about watching a CIA agent ride his Porsche into the sunset in a film about assassins, refugee camps and rich Arab terrorists. ■

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## Entertainment Notes

### Mick and Paul: trading places

They have more in common than either of them would like to think. Mick Jagger in the tough rocker and sexual libertine, while Paul McCartney is the somewhat balladier with a family rating, right? Well, among new recordings by his Big Lips and the Cuts One, both now approaching 60, erase the hard edges of those iconic images as effectively as a good facelift. Jagger's album—the Rolling Stones' first solo effort in nine years—is a surprisingly gentle skin, full of romance and personal revelations, while McCartney's latest rocks harder and takes more risks than expected, as if the ex-Beatle had ignored musical Viagra.

Both men have experienced personal upheaval, with Jagger's divorce from Jerry Hall and the death of McCartney's wife, Linda. And both have inspired their children to perform on their albums: McCartney's son James contributes a guitar solo, while Jagger's daughters Elizabeth and Georgia May sing backup vocals. Jagger surrounded himself with family and friends during the making of *Garden in the Sky* (Virgin), which also includes guest appearances by Leroy Kravitz, Booz and Peter Townshend. And while there's a party atmosphere to tracks like the gospel-drenched *Just* and the driving *God Save Me Everyday*, the best songs on the album are more introspective numbers—ones like the country-inflected *The Far Green*, about the rapidly changing world. It affirms the very observation, "I would spend my childhood days low in rainy dreamland now watch my children just downloading them to screens."



Jagger's all touchy-feely on his new album

McCartney's *Driving Rain* (EMD) seems to be at least partly informed by Linda's death. The opening song, *Lonely Road*, begins with the exclamation "I tried to get over you." But then it builds into an almost angry rocker, with McCartney in full, blather-howl. Much of the album has an intimate, jam-session quality, but it wouldn't be a McCartney recording without at least a couple of melodically rich love songs. *Driving Rain* has two gems—*New Leaving Home*, a fully orchestrated woe, and the simpler, wistful-down *From a Loner to a Friend*, in which McCartney poignantly tells "let me love again." With his current flame, Ruslana Hoshorva Mills, standing in the wings, McCartney's prayers have been answered—which may explain the album's joyful experimentation.

Nicholas Jennings

### A grandmother's secret

The New World has historically been a place where people have freely reinvented themselves, shedding their past and often leaving descendants ignorant of their roots. So it was that Bruce Mitchell, a 35-year-old Jewish New Yorker, was astonished to learn at an aunt's funeral in Calgary in 1977 that her own grandfather had been half Chinese. Not only was Winifred Wilson (1875-1954) the daughter of one of only a handful of Chinese women in Montreal, but she had also been a best-selling author in the early 20th century—under a Japanese pseudonym.

Mitchell was captivated by his grandmother's flamboyant life. Later, he knew as Grace Wilson, achieved fame and fortune as an acting profile in a 1922 issue of *Maclean's* for her Maclean's beauty-type pollsters about doomed love affairs between Japanese warlords and American spies. Later she had a second shot at a Hollywood career, and moved back to Canada with her second husband, a struggling Calgary-area teacher who became a prosperous oil man. But it wasn't just fate's secretaries that convinced her to take the leap to write her biography, *Grace Wilson: The Story of Winifred Wilson (University of Alberta Press)*. It was an historical novelist and story adviser for Warner Bros., based in Santa Monica, Calif., saw many parallels between her life. As the confused child of a Christian-Jewish marriage, she was fascinated to see how Winifred and her 11 surviving siblings—reared in their new life in an era of violence and anti-Jewish racism.

One sister, Edith, wrote novels about the lives of downcast Chinese immigrants under the name of Sai Si Fat (she is now listed as the grandmother of Asian-American fiction). Another sister, Nina, fled to California to pass as someone of Spanish descent. Contemplating her remarkably diverse extended family, Mitchell, now 55, was struck by the fluidity of identity. During her research, she unearthed letters about what to do with the "baby-me" after her parents' separation. Should Diana go to her mother's New York Jewish family, or to Calgary, to be raised as a Canadian Christian? "I guess," she laughs. "I could have turned out quite differently."



McCartney rocks harder and takes more risks than he has in a long, long time

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## Entertainment Notes

### Full circle in the Arctic

In October, 1577, an Inuit man crafted a spear and a kayak and went duck hunting—on the River Aron in the centre of Bristol. Several impressed Englishmen gathered to watch him bring down two birds, in one of the remarkable images from European exploration found in *The Arctic Voyages of Martin Frobenius* (McGill-Queen's). Archaeologist Robert McGhee provides a lively account of Elizabethan privates Frobenius' three-year northern adventure. It was a search for the Northwest Passage, the laborious making of 1,000 tonnes of worthless rock, and the kidnapping of several Inuit—all of whom soon died of Western diseases. McGhee ends on an ironic note: the establishment of the Inuit territory of Nunavut, with its capital at the head of the bay named after the explorer.



### Best-Sellers

Fiction	Children's and YA
1. <i>CRASH CALLAN</i> , Robert Wright (2)	1
2. <i>ALICE IN WONDERLAND</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	2
3. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	3
4. <i>ALICE IN WONDERLAND</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	4
5. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	5
6. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	6
7. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	7
8. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	8
9. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	9
10. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)	10

Non-fiction
1. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
2. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
3. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
4. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
5. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
6. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
7. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
8. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
9. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)
10. <i>THE LIONEL LINCOLN</i> , Lewis Carroll (2)

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# 6th Annual FLARE volunteer awards

She's a friend or a neighbour or a coworker. She lives in your community and gives back in so many ways. You wonder how she does it. She doesn't look for gain or glory; she just does it because it needs to be done and she cares. She deserves to be honoured and recognized. We'd like to know who she is.



In **2002** six awards will be presented to Canadian women aged 18 and up whose volunteer contributions and achievements have made a significant difference to the lives of the people in their communities. The recipients will be invited to Toronto for an overnight stay in spring of **2002**; they will participate in an awards ceremony and will be featured in a subsequent awards announcement in a national edition of FLARE magazine.

In order to recognize the vastly different experience levels of nominees at various stages of their lives, nominations will be considered in three categories:

- the **FLARE Volunteer Awards** – for women who are in their preliminary volunteering years and are aged 18 to 39
- the **FLARE Volunteer Award for Community and Leadership** – for women who have volunteered for at least a decade and are aged 40 to 59
- the **FLARE Volunteer Award for Lifetime Achievement** – for women who have made a substantial volunteer contribution throughout much of their adult life and are 60 years old and over

## 2002 Call for Nominations

When you know an outstanding volunteer who deserves to be honoured. You could help her receive the recognition she deserves.

### Official Nomination Form & Requirements: **FLARE**

To be eligible, the nominee must be a female, aged 18 and up during the year of 2001, and be a resident of Canada. Her volunteer activities must have taken place in Canada.

**THERE ARE THREE AWARD CATEGORIES IN 2002.** In order to recognize the vastly different experience levels of nominees at various stages of their lives, nominations will be considered in three categories:

• **FLARE Volunteer Award** for your nominee

is between the ages of 18 and 39, please provide the information requested in parts 1 through 7 below.

• **FLARE Volunteer Award for Community and Leadership** if your nominee is aged 40–59 and has devoted a significant amount of time to a variety of community causes over at least a decade, in addition to the seven points below, please describe her volunteer history and show how she has set a consistent example of volunteer leadership and initiative in her community

over the years and how she has successfully encouraged others to volunteer.  
• **FLARE Volunteer Award for Lifetime Achievement** if your nominee is aged 60 or over and has made an outstanding contribution to her community throughout most of her adult life. In addition to the seven points below, briefly describe her volunteer history. Point out how she has set an example and what makes her particular contribution stand out. May her life successfully encouraged others to get involved?

A nomination consists of a completed Official Nomination Form and a separate attachment answering as many questions outlined below as possible.

- 1 Give a description of the nominee's volunteer work and of her motivation or reasons for volunteering. Include the name(s) of organization(s) if applicable.
- 2 Tell us approximately how many hours of volunteer work she contributed in 2001 and the volunteer's occupation while providing this service.
- 3 Give details of how the nominee demonstrates: built and attracted support; raised funds and overcome obstacles.
- 4 Tell us how the nominee used initiative in her approach to

meeting the community's or another person's needs. 5 Tell us about the recognition involved in the nominee's volunteer work. Did she provide new services (not previously provided) or add new elements that made a positive difference? 6 Describe all the ways that her community or neighbourhood benefits from her volunteer work. 7 List her prior volunteer experience and/or additional information.

Please ensure the nominee has signed the declaration of accuracy (below) before mailing this nomination.

Send completed nomination including attachments by post to:  
**FLARE Volunteer Awards**  
777 Bay St., 7th Floor, Toronto, Ont., M5W 1A7

**NO FAXES ACCEPTED  
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Nomination form also available at [www.flare.org](http://www.flare.org). For more information, please contact: Head Office: Coordinator at (416) 593-2288; fax: (416) 593-5700; email: [nac@flare.org](mailto:nac@flare.org)

**Nomination Deadline:** received at Flare by or on February 13, 2002

**Award Category (you must check one):** FLARE Volunteer Award (aged 18-39) ☐

FLARE Volunteer Award for Community and Leadership (age 40 – 59) ☐ FLARE Volunteer Award for Lifetime Achievement (age 60+) ☐

**The Volunteer Nominee:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Current Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Daytime Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Evening Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

**Sponsoring Organization/Individual**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Current Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Supply the names and phone numbers of two references whom FLARE may contact in connection with this nomination.**

1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship To Nominee: \_\_\_\_\_  
Daytime Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Evening Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship To Nominee: \_\_\_\_\_  
Daytime Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Evening Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

**Nominee Must Sign The Following Declaration of Accuracy:**

I have read the nomination details above, and all attachments, and certify that they accurately describe my voluntary work. I agree that my voluntary work was not performed as a condition of any related employment nor solely as a requirement of any educational or professional course.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

**RULES & REGULATIONS:** 1 The decision of the judges is final. All nominations are not sent without the acknowledgment of the donor's receipt. 2 All submitted entries, written or photocopied, are the property of FLARE magazine and may be used by FLARE magazine for whatever purpose in connection with the FLARE Volunteer Awards or its promotion. FLARE magazine reserves the right to publish all or any portion of nominees and recipients. 3 All nominations submitted without the donor's signature are null and void. 4 FLARE magazine reserves the right to contact the nominee's references. 5 Each recipient will receive their award at the awards ceremony. 6 All rights reserved in a non-exclusive manner plus full copyright in the magazine, website, etc.

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Allan Fotheringham

## Prisoner 0221141011

It was a bright, sunny Sunday morning when I set out, walking five kilometres out and four kilometres back, to free Nelson Mandela from Victor Verster Prison in the plush Paarl wine country, an hour outside Cape Town. It was Feb. 11, 1990, and my walking companion was Christopher Wren, the *New York Times* correspondent who, yes indeed, was a direct descendant of the guy who designed St. Paul's Cathedral and more than 50 other London churches.

The police, fearing trouble with Cape Town pulsing with electricity on this emotional day, stopped all traffic to his country-club prison and we had to hike it. I reminded Mandela of this at a Toronto cocktail party—he on the way to that honorary citizenship in Ottawa—that featured two ex-prime ministers, Joe Clark and John Turner, ex-premier Bill Davis and every social couple in Rosedale who could afford \$5,000 for two glasses of wine.

At 71, he was trim and erect as he walked out the gates of Victor Verster, with that wonderful smile, his voice clear and strong and authoritative. After 27 years behind bars, he had bent the system. Reporters were crying. Reporters aren't supposed to cry. Nelson Mandela looked like a young Joe Louis when he went into prison (he, in fact, had been a good amateur boxer). He was born to the royalty of the Tswana tribe. The name Nelson came from a primary school teacher who could not wrap his tongue around his given name—Rolihlahla. Some time later, he became just a number: Prisoner 0221141011.

After arriving with a Johannesburg firm, the young lawyer in time turned from peaceful protest to armed struggle. He was charged with treason in 1956, only to be acquitted five years later. All the talk today about Afghanistan terrorism. Canada's newest honorary citizen went underground and was known as the "Black Pimpernel." He dodged around all Africa, took submachine guns and slipped back and forth into South Africa, giving clandestine interviews to reporters from phone booths.

He was 39 when he married a 26-year-old social worker named Nomanso Ziswele Winifred Madikizela. In 31 years, due to his prison sentence, they spent just a couple of years together. Last week, a judge decided that Winnie Madikizela Mandela, now his former wife and president of the ANC's Women's League, would stand trial on charges of



defending a bank of more than \$100,000. Disgraced as a chauffeur, Nelson Mandela in 1962 was arrested (supposedly earned in by the CIA) and jailed for five years for organising a strike and leaving the country without a passport.

In 1963, security police raided an African National Congress underground hideout and found a fantastic guerrilla-warfare document that would have sentenced from Russia and Algeria leading by submarine. Mandela was brought from prison along with eight comrades to stand trial for treason. In a now-famous address to the court, Mandela spoke for 6½ hours non-stop. Never denying anything he had done, Mandela delivered a riveting address on

how he had moved from Gandhi-like nonviolence to violence because he did not feel bound by the laws of a country that would not allow him a vote in formulating those laws. The judge, overwhelmed by Mandela's eloquence, reduced the death penalty for treason and sentenced them all to life.

In prison on Robben Island off Cape Town, the ANC men were put to work smoothing rocks in a quarry. Mandela watched as sadistic South African guards would, for amusement, bury prisoners up to their necks in gravel and then urinate on their heads. He asked for Afrikaans poetry to read, so he could understand the minds of the architects of apartheid. One of his other favourite readings was *Rug* magazine, the bible of boxing.

Because of his patience and his gradual worldwide fame—he became a more powerful figure, not a lesser one, the longer he was in jail. The South Africans finally learned what the British were taught painfully by Gandhi: the martyr in jail can become more influential than the ruler who jail him. The government moved him in his final prison years out of the rock quarry to the country-club splendour of Victor Verster, where he had a white servant, TV, a fax machine, a computer—access to all his supporters around the globe.

He had evaded five South African presidents and the last one, F.W. de Klerk, smuggled him into Cape Town for secret meetings leading up to the day he was released. At the Toronto party, I reminded Mandela, now 83, of that sunny Sunday morning and cry now free and he presided he remembered me. A classy gentleman to this day.

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